Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1871. NO. 200.

VERTISEMENTS.

ince No. 1,090.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE TIME
improving that part of F street ly-
thio of North Second street and
Front street.
does ordain as follows:
posed improvement of that part of
the West side of North Front
line of North Second street shall be
er provided on or before the first
face of the street shall be cleared of
obstacles: If the obstructions are
owner of the adjacent lots within
id notice by the Street Commis-
emoved by and become the prop-
provement shall consist of grading
idth thereof—to the established
k to be done and the materials fur-
nd with the provisions of and in-
ntained in Section six (6) of Ordin-
Ordinance in relation to the im-
ntractor shall take entire charge of
ogress and shall be responsible for
ulting from carelessness or neg-
mittee on Streets and Public
authorized to advertise for propo-
nd enter into contract with the
ble or bidders for the work speci-
provement shall be completed to
Committee on Streets and Public
Commissioner.
Council October 19, 1871.
W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.
1871. PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

ance No. 1091.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE TIME
improving that part of North Front
the center line of E street and the
does ordain as follows:
posed improvement of that part of
ying between the center line of E
line of N street, shall be completed
ber of July, 1872.
e of the street shall be cleared of all
cles. If the obstructions are not
ed at the adjacent property or lots
ten service of notice by the Street
shall be removed by and become the
ractor.
vement shall consist of grading the
thereof, to the established grade,
be done and materials furnished
the provisions of and under the
in section six (6) of ordinance No.
dinance in relation to the improve-
ractor shall take entire charge of the
, and shall be responsible for any
ting from carelessness or neglect.
mittee on Streets and Public Proper-
ized to advertise for proposals, re-
into contract, with the lowest re-
dders for the improvement specified
vement shall be completed to the
Committee on Streets and Public
et Commissioner.
Council October 19, 1871.
W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.
1871. PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

ROPOSALS.

well Street.

SALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
Auditor and Clerk of the City of
lock M., Saturday, October 28, 1871,
t of Yamhill street in the manner
ce No. 1,048, the work to be com-
January 1, 1872, and
pose the number of each block the
for excavation and embankment, and
for the sidewalks and curbing,
accompanied with the bond of two
certified in the sum of five hundred
that if the contract be awarded to
upon his failing to be awarded, enter
with good and sufficient sureties
ssence.
any and all bids is hereby reserved.
E. M. BURTON,
T. M. DAYWOOD,
W. LAIR HILL,
Committee on Streets and Public Property.

ract Contractors.

SALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
Auditor and Clerk of the City of
lock M. Saturday, October 28, 1871,
of the following named streets:
108 ft. as per Ordinance No. 1,058
1,045
1,046
ated by Jan. 1, 1872:
pose the number of each block the
for excavation and embankment, and
for the sidewalks and crosswalks,
accompanied with the bond of two
certified in the sum of five hundred
that if the contract be awarded to
upon his failing to be awarded, enter
with good and sufficient sureties
ssence.
any and all bids is hereby reserved.
E. M. BURTON,
T. M. DAYWOOD,
W. LAIR HILL,
Committee on Streets and Public Property.

CURT NOTICES.

KRUPCY.—This is to give notice
day of September, A. D. 1871, a
was duly adjudged bankrupt under the
ptcy Act of the United States; that the
thereof is the second meeting of the
creditors of said bankrupt, to be held at
ffice of George H. Durham, in the city of
nd, in the county of Clackamas, and State of
on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1871,
10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS G. YOUNG,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Durham, Attorney. 2d20t20

KRUPTCY.—This is to give notice
day of September, A. D. 1871, a
was duly adjudged bankrupt on his own
ion of any debts and delivery
ing to said bankrupt to him or for
use of said bankrupt by him are for-
a meeting of the creditors of said
ankrupt's debts, and to choose one or more
ee, will be held at a Court of Bank-
the office of George H. Durham,
and, in the county of Clackamas and State of
on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock
before
THOMAS G. YOUNG,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Durham, Att'y. 2d20t20

WARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Saratoga Springs is the German Seltzer;
Kissingen
APERIENT SELTZER APERIENT
before attesting its Wonderful Tonic
Nine qualities swarm in from every
has been settled whether artificial
not be equal to those which burst
earth itself. They can; and the
undoubtedly pure and genuine
Nations. Accept none other. Sold

WARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

E AGAIN!

OWED ARE PLEASED TO AN-
have moved into their
AT THE OLD STAND
and Third Streets,
received a Full and Complete Stock
of
S, PROVISIONS,
getables, &c., &c.
ers, we respectfully solicit a con-
WEEKS & MORGAN.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months.

ADVERTISING at the usual rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

All papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label.

OFFICE—No. 5 Washington street, one door from Front.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, Rooms 20 and 21, Merchants Exchange, California street.

Professional Cards.

W. B. CARDWELL, M. D.,

Office—No. 73 First St., (Philharmonic Hall),

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

☞ Special Attention given to Calls from the Country.

oct18dtf

JNO. B. PILKINGTON, M. D.,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office—No. 73 First street, 3d door south of Ladd's Bank.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12—3 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.

Refers to Professors L. O. Lane, M. D., and Edwin Bentley, M. D., San Francisco; Rev. T. L. Eliot, Messrs. Esse & Stevens, Portland, and over 1,000 patients who have been treated by him.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED. se23dawdm

DR. S. PARKER,

Has removed his office to

Vaughn's Building, cor. Morrison and Front Sts., opp. St. Charles Hotel.

s15dtf

DR. H. McKINNELL,

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Those preferring this MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.

Years' practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully diseases peculiar to the climate.

Portland, Jan. 10, 1864. dtf

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main, opposite the Public Square.

Calls attended to at any part of the City.

Objective for sale and instructions given on the use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent. jan18dtf

DR. KEE,

CHINESE DOCTOR & SURGEON,

Cures all Diseases, Internal and External,

No. 68 Second street, between Stark and Oak. s23lm

Law Cards.

F. C. SULLIVAN. H. F. THOMPSON.

SULLIVAN & THOMPSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

93 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Will Practice in all the Courts of this State and in the U. S. Courts. oct13dtf

S. F. STRATTON. S. HYATT.

SHATTUCK & KILLIN,

Attorneys-at-Law,

OFFICE—In Parrish's Brick, south side Washington street, between Front and First, Portland, Oregon.

oct4dawtf

L. C. SHATTUCK. J. A. WATKINS.

SIMPSON & WAYMIRE,

Attorneys-at-Law.

OFFICE—In Patton's Brick, State St., Salem, Oregon. dtf

JOHN C. CARROLL,

General Conveyancer

Notary Public for Oregon, and Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California, Nevada and New York and Washington & Idaho Territories.

OFFICE—N. E. Corner of FRONT and STARK STREETS Opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Ferry Landing. fe24dtf

J. W. WHITNEY. R. W. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,

And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

OFFICE—Odd Fellows Temple, No. 101 First St., Portland

Particular attention paid to collections. tf

JAMES F. BROWN,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Consultations in the English, French, German and Holland Languages. d22dtf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

Attorney-at-Law,

CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf.

THOMAS J. DRYER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Office—No. 4 North Front St., mr28dtf

Business Cards.

ALFRED GOODNOUGH. GEO. F. TRIBOU.

GOODNOUGH & TRIBOU,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

North First street, between B and C sts.

jy18dtf

C. W. BURRAGE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Office—No. 111 First street. Residence, cor. College and Fifth Sts. dtf

GEO. H. JONES. J. M. PATTERSON, Notary Public.

Real Estate Broker.

JONES & PATTERSON,

Real Estate Brokers,

INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENTS,

Commercial Hotel Building,

SALEM, OREGON.

CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD. HOUSES and STORES LEASED.

FARMS AND WILD LAND FOR SALE.

Special Attention given to Financial Negotiations, Conveyancing and General Agency Business. s15dawtf

NEW MEDICAL WORK.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"

For the

DEBILITATED NERVOUS SYSTEM,

DR. JORDAN,

Of the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 318 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, has published four of his most important and attractive lectures in a neat volume for those who cannot attend the lectures delivered at the Museum. Every Unmarried and Married man should read and weigh these important Lectures for the good of himself and offspring.

By addressing the Secretary of the Anatomical Museum, San Francisco, enclosing 25 cents in postage stamps, to pay postage, the Book will be forwarded to any part of the State and Territories.

DR. JORDAN can be consulted by letter. my24ly1p

CARMEN ISLAND SALT

WARRANTED PURE.

ROCK, COARSE-GROUND, DAIRY and TABLE SALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,

Sole Agents, San Francisco. my24tf

STAGE LINES.

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE!

Carrying the U. S. Mails,

TO

San Francisco and the East.

PASSENGERS WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY By the OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD connecting at the Terminus with the

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA STAGE CO'S COACHES

For Tehama, there connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad for San Francisco, and at the Junction for the East, thereby saving one day's travel from San Francisco to New York.

Travelers by this Route have only THREE DAYS staging and a fine opportunity for witnessing the grandest scenery in the country.

In every respect this line is first class—Road in fine condition; Stock and Coaches not equalled by any other road in the United States.

Time from Portland to San Francisco, Four Days.

Tickets for sale at the Stage Company's Office; also, at the Office of the Oregon and California Railroad.

E. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.

OFFICE—With Portland Gas Light and Water Company, next door to Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Stark street. s18dtf1p

The West Side Stage COMPANY.

THE STAGES OF THE WEST SIDE Stage Company leave their Office on STARK STREET, and the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, daily at 6½ A. M.,

Carrying the United States Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express.

PASSING THROUGH

HILLSBORO, FOREST GROVE, Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, DAYTON, MONMOUTH, INDEPENDENCE, BUENA VISTA, AND CORVALLIS.

E. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.

N. B. The Stage Company will receive orders light freight from parties living in above towns, warded only through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Portland, July 5, 1870.

COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND Daily Stage Line.

Carrying U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

CONNECTING WITH STEAMERS AT OLYMPIA for Victoria and towns on the Sound and at Montecello with O. S. N. Co.'s steamers for Portland.

Passengers wishing to connect with steamers on the Sound should leave Portland on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Private conveyance can be procured by writing or telegraphing to Montecello.

For further particulars inquire of

s10dtf COGGAN & CO.

Banks.

WELLS FARGO & CO'S

Banking & Exchange

DEPARTMENT,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE DRAW SIGHT EXCHANGE DIRECT on San Francisco, New York, Boston, and all the principal cities in the Atlantic States, and the Dominion of Canada.

We also draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, and will furnish exchange on other prominent cities in Europe, Australia, South America and China.

We also sell TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE on San Francisco, and all other points desired, wherever we have communication by Express.

DEPOSITS received on certificate or open account, subject to Check or Sight, and accounts kept in Coin or Currency.

COLLECTIONS made through the BANK or by EXPRESS, any where in the United States. s28tf

LADD & TILTON,

BANKERS,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

ESTABLISHED, 1859.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS or TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.

MONEY LOANED on approved Security.

BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties.

SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

☞ AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—6 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.

AGENCIES,

IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

Exchange for sale on

England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.

EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager. jy1dtf

Fire Insurance.

UNION Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CASH CAPITAL, Gold.....$750,000 00

ASSETS EXCEED $1,000,000, GOLD.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.

CHAS. D. HAVEN, Secretary. HENRY FAHLING, Resident Director, Portland, Oregon.

EDWIN D. SACKENSTOS, General Agent.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO—Daily at 6 o'clock A. M.

n17dtf J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

WILLAMETTE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

FROM AND AFTER DATE, UNTIL FURTHER notice, the

STEAMER **SENATOR**

Will leave Portland at 2 o'clock P. M., Daily, (except Sunday) for Oregon City.

RETURNING—Will leave Oregon City at 7:30 A. M.

PASSENGERS FOR DAYTON and intermediate points, WILL TAKE THE CARS, leaving Portland at 6:30 A. M. Connecting at Cancmah with the

STEAMER **DAYTON,**

ON

Monday, Wednesday & Friday

OF EACH WEEK.

☞ PASSENGERS FOR LINCOLN, and intermediate points will take the BOAT leaving Portland at 2 P. M.

s23dtf J. D. BILES, Agent.

FOR VANCOUVER.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The New and Fast Steamer

VANCOUVER,

E. W. BAUGHMAN.....MASTER.

Will leave wharf at foot of Washington street,

Daily at 2 1-2 o'clock, sharp,

Until further notice.

PASSAGE, 50 cents. FREIGHT, $2 50 per Ton.

S. W. BROWN, Pres't Vancouver Steamboat Company.

o22dtf

HO, FOR THE EAST.

The Quickest Route and Cheapest Route.

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Line of Steamers,

Connecting with the

NORTH WESTERN STAGE CO.'S Line of New Concord Coaches,

At UMATILLA, and intersecting the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

AT ELKTON, UTAH.

NOW FORMS THE ONLY DIRECT, Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route to the East, and passes over the most beautiful and most interesting portion of the PACIFIC COAST.

The natural beauties of the COLUMBIA RIVER, GRAND RONDE VALLEY, BOISE VALLEY, SNAKE RIVER and "SHOSHONE FALLS," must be seen to be appreciated; no pen can describe them.

Time through to Chicago, only Nine days

Rates of Fare:

	First Class.	Second Class.
From Portland to Omaha.....	$126 00	$116 00
" " Chicago.....	141 00	128 50

Passengers for Chicago can take either the "Chicago and Northwestern," "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy," or the "Chicago, Rock-Island and Pacific" Railroads at Omaha.

THROUGH TICKETS now on Sale at the office of the O. S. N. Co., and at the Office of the O. & C. STAGE CO., Stark street. my18dtf

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

NO. 14. TIME SCHEDULE. NO. 14.

TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1871, at 6 o'clock A. M.—for the government and information of employes only; the Company reserve the right to vary therefrom as circumstances may require. Daily Trains will run between

PORTLAND AND EUGENE CITY

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland.....	6:30 A.M.	Eugene City.....	7:30 P.M.
"	1:00 P.M.	Eugene City.....	8:00 P.M.
Eugene City.....	6:00 A.M.	Portland.....	1:00 P.M.
Eugene City.....	6:45 A.M.	"	8:00 P.M.

The 1:00 P.M. Train from Portland, and the 6:00 A.M. Train from Eugene City are Passenger Trains and run Daily.

The 6:30 A.M. Train from Portland and the 6:45 A.M. Train from Eugene City are Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) and run Daily (except Sunday).

Oregon & California R. R. Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Trains No. 5 and 6 are Freight Trains, and do not carry passengers.

Close connections are made at EUGENE CITY with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

☞ Tickets for sale over the Stage Line to the below given points:

In Oregon—Oakland, Roseburg, Jacksonville.

In California—Yreka, Buttonville, Soda Springs, Sacramento Ferry, Pitt River, Red Bluff, Tehama, Shasta, Callahan's Ranch, Fort Jones.

Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours, except when through Bills of Lading are given.

Freight will not be Received for Shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Tickets for sale at Company's Office, Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.

H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.

J. C. HILDRETH, Asst. Supt.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent. s29dtf

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Central Iowa Short Line

OVERLAND ROUTE,

With its Connections, East and West, is the

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route

BETWEEN THE

Pacific and Atlantic,

VIA

Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL! making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West in advance of all others.

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO

With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.

☞ The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR-SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.

Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon.

AT COMPANY'S OFFICE, 208 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, and at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.

☞ Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.

A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.

A. L. WAIT, Gen'l Ag't for Pacific States, San Francisco. s21dtf

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO OCT. 26.

EASTERN STATES.

Chicago Rebuilding.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Since the fire, a large number of men and boys have been driving a thriving business in the sale of relics. In search for them, some of the miners discovered a quantity of petrified wood, which was sold at round prices as wonderful curiosities, and its presence in the ruins is accounted for by various ingenious theories. It turned out to be the remains of a section of a petrified tree brought here from California some years ago.

The *Journal* publishes a column of permits already granted for the erection of new buildings in the burnt district, mostly on the south side. One party has nineteen Washington streets and Wabash Avenue in the course of erection.

The Tammany Thieves.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—No order for the arrest of Tweed had been issued this afternoon, but a dispatch from Albany says Wilbur H. Peck has made application to Judge Leonard for an order of arrest to-day, and it was granted. The deputy Sheriff proceeds to New York to-night. Tweed will be taken into custody to-morrow. It is understood he will be taken to Albany for trial. It is stated that Tweed asked that the trial be changed to this city.

It is stated the Grand Jury dismissed the bill against Mayor Hall charging him with malfeasance and refused to censure him for not examining the alleged fraudulent bills before signing them.

A final meeting of the joint committee of Aldermen, Supervisors and citizens will be held to-morrow.

The regular Democrats nominated Sam'l S. Powell for Mayor.

The corner stone of the Franklin monument, in Printing House Square, was laid to-day by Grand Master Anthon, of the Masons.

The report from Albany of proceedings to day before Judge Leonard on the arrest of Tweed is confirmed; particulars not given. The proceedings against Tweed are the principal topics of conversation on the streets and in public offices to-day. Tweed is very reticent as to his future course. He will probably employ John Graham as counsel.

Wm. E. Ewarts' great speech last night awakens a spirit of enthusiasm among the workers of reform. His address meets the approval of honest people throughout the city.

Death of Thomas Ewing.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., died at Lancaster, Ohio, this afternoon.

Murder at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—This evening J. Daly, a soldier, shot through the head and instantly killed J. Williams, another soldier, who had been intimate with Daly's wife. Daly had been drinking and shot Williams without warning. The murderer is now in jail.

Our Indian Policy.

HARTFORD, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the American Missionary Association to-day a report was made in favor of co-operating with the government of Indian policy, and endorsing the policy of President Grant. Ex-Gov. Hawley made an address. He said the Saxons and Protestants should not kill Indians when Latins and Catholics get on without it.

Secretary Walker made a long and eloquent address explaining the new policy adopted. Gen. Grant sounded the key note in his inauguration message when he said "I am in favor of any policy on behalf of the Indians that tends to civilize them and make them citizens." He believed the time would come when they would be accepted as citizens and would participate in the elections. He thought them better subjects for christianizing than some of the politicians of New York. Government was now doing the work of a missionary.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Petition in Favor of Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The immense petition from Utah, signed by 25,000 persons, is in favor of polygamy rather than against it. It was sent to the Executive Mansion.

William D. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, was arrested here to-day, charged with defrauding Government of $60,000, and arraigned before Commissioner Johnson. He waived an examination, and gave bail for $15,000. It is said that Victor J. Powell, Clerk in the Second Auditor's office, has been concerned in the same transaction.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Colliery Explosion in England.

LONDON, October 26.—A frightful colliery explosion took place this afternoon in a mine near Newcastle. Thirty men were in the pit. None have been reached and there is scarcely a hope of saving a single life. Families of the victims, with large numbers of people, are gathered around the mouth of the pit.

From Vienna.

VIENNA, October 26.—The Hohenworth ministry tendered its resignation to-day. His Majesty will accept it.

To-day's journals publish an appeal in aid of American sufferers. U. S. Minister Jay is active in the relief movement.

From Rome.

ROME, October 26.—The Workingmen's Societies of Rome and Naples have refused to participate in the Congress of Workingmen on the ground that the assemblage is a republican demonstration unfriendly to the Italian government.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, October 27.—About 6 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in a dry house attached to Metsler's chair factory on First street, almost instantly extending to the factory, the blacksmith and wagon shops of Peebler and Tweedale, occupied by Speidel and Tracy, and the paint shop of Mr. Strong, and placing the main business portion of our city in extreme peril. A breeze was blowing at the time from the west. The Overlaed Hotel and the large livery stable of Barges & Merrick were on fire several times, but by the united efforts of firemen and civilians the fire was stayed and subdued. Metsler's factory was damaged badly. The loss of Peebler and Tweedale is total. The furniture of the Overland Hotel, the dwelling adjacent, and the contents of Munro & Steiger's marble works were much damaged by their hasty removal. The loss is probably $6,000, with no insurance.

PICKINGS.

The season for sitting on circular saws has begun. A man down East sat on one the other day, and they buried both of him in the same grave.

A mammoth apple in a Chicago store window is labelled "Short Horn Pippin; Bred by Horace Greeley, of Chappaqua; Long John Variety, Eight in a Stiff."

The editor of the London *Saturday Review* says he well remembers the answer he received from an American, of whom he inquired what were the "war powers enjoyed by President Lincoln?" It was "yes what he damn pleases."

An Iowa husband, a few months ago, agreed to give his wife three dollars a week to maintain comparative silence, deducting one cent for each superfluous word she uttered. She now owes him nearly enough to pay the national debt.

One day a little girl, about five years old, heard a preacher praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear to the speaking distance, she whispered: "Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer to God, he wouldn't have to talk so loud?"

A Woman Suffrage Convention is to be held at Olympia on the 8th November. A large number of persons of both sexes have signed the call.

The Washington County Fair.

HILLSBORO, Oct. 20, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

SIR: It is quite unfortunate, as it has turned out, that the time of holding the Washington county fair was not appointed one week earlier. Then we should have had good weather. But probably it was thought best to allow a short respite after the State fair, so as not to weary people with the rapid succession and repetition of these exhibitions.

At the very commencement of our fair, on Tuesday the weather was unpromising, and it has continued so, or rather become more so, day after day. Hence the attendance was thinner than was expected, and the exhibit of products of labor, except in a few departments, was not large. Yet on the whole it was a display that would have done credit, both in quality and variety, to rural counties in older States.

Fruits, vegetables and cereals made a good display; rivalling that of the State fair. The department of useful and ornamental work was very select and handsome, Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Carter and others exhibiting the specimens of their handiwork. There are too few people who appreciate the time and toil expended, the patience and perseverance, the taste and skill exhibited in the production of articles like these; yet how largely do even these things add to the beauty and comfort of homes.

One of the earliest pioneers of Oregon, Rev. Mr. Griffin, exhibited the first wheeled vehicle that was ever used in Oregon. It has heavy wooden wheels, and seems quite too ponderous to have ever been used; it looks as if it might have been a juggernaut used by the natives before Mr. Griffin and his fellow missionaries converted them from idolatry. The same gentleman also showed other tools and implements of ancient manufacture, ingenuity in appearance, yet evidently made for real use in their day. Progress is shown by comparison of these implements with those in use in these latter days.

In the stock department there was a good exhibition. The Stewarts, of Yamhill, showed some fine cattle, and Mr. Robert Imbrie exhibited a splendid young Durham bull, with other animals. Some fine sheep were shown by W. A. Mills, and the Messrs. Stewart also exhibited a number.

Catchpenny shows, which of late have become a nuisance about our Fairs, are here in all their glory, minding neither rain nor other discomfort, and intent on plying their trade. Most of these shows are miserable concerns, and some means should be adopted to rid our Fairs of them.

The races are as usual a leading feature, and most of the interest centers in them. But the weather is so disagreeable that it is not easy to get much enthusiasm over anything.

Yet though the weather has been so unpropitious our Fair has not been a failure by any means. But we hope for a clear sky and absence of mud next time.

From Klamath Lake.

From the Yreka *Journal* we obtain the following:

We learn that railroad engineer Hood and party are surveying a new line from Little Klamath Lake towards Sheep Rock, to connect with the Bates survey to the head of Shasta valley. It is said the railroad company intend to tap the Klamath Lake section in striking the boundary line, whether it adopts the survey they are now making or the line run through Little Shasta. If the Little Shasta route is adopted the road will run up the Klamath toward Little Klamath Lake, and if the new route being surveyed be chosen, the road will go directly to the Lake, and the Klamath river will be bridged probably a short distance across the boundary line in Oregon.

The swamp land grabbers are still busy laying out, surveying and preparing to drain portions of their several hundred thousand acres in Oregon and California. A ditch to Klamath river is proposed to drain Carr's claim, and Burnett, Goldsmith and Teal have served an injunction to prevent the building of such ditch, on account of its liability to damage their claims by increasing the body of Klamath river at its head towards flooding their lands. This ditch will also drain Tule Lake which supplies the Fall River section in this county, and should be prevented by the next California State Legislature. The expense of this ditch and all other improvements will offset more than the lands amount to, as the land grabbers appoint their own commissioners to value the improvements. A dollar an acre is all that California and Oregon demands for these lands, and it has all been gobbled up already, although we believe Oregon has not yet legally received this land from the General Government. In the last Democratic Legislature of California, the swamp land law enacted, requires a person to simply post up a notice, run a furrow around one hundred thousand acres or make other improvements, and when surveyed by the United States Surveyors, to pay the State a dollar an acre, deducting the cost of improvements at their own valuation as self-appointed commissioners. Settlers desiring farms when the railroad reaches that section, will have to pay big on the capitalists' investment, and it may be possible since the railroad company is determined to tap that locality whatever route they adopt, that they have a finger in the pie.

The Despairing Democracy

A dispatch from St. Louis say the *Republican* of that city, a leading Democratic organ, has published an article urging that no Democratic candidate be nominated for President next year. It then asks:

Why should not an experiment that proved so successful in breaking the power of Radicalism in Missouri, be employed to break the power of Radicalism in the Union? Why should not the whole country find deliverance from a party that is essentially proscriptive, oppressive, unconstitutional, and violent in its policy and practice, in the same effective way in which a State found such deliverance?

The result of the Missouri election of 1870 was not indeed a Democratic victory, but it was certainly a Radical defeat, and the abolition of disfranchisement, the substance of animosities, the restoration of concord and good will among the people, and the revival of a cheerful interest in public affairs and in local enterprises, which followed that defeat, are consequences which vindicate the wisdom of the experiment in Missouri, and at least suggests its repetition in a larger field. It thinks the adoption of this policy would divide the Republican party, and that the liberal element in the party would nominate a candidate in opposition to Grant whom Democrats could support, and the result would be a majority of Liberals and Democrats in Congress, which, while differing materially from a Democratic victory, would be an inestimable improvement on the present order of things.

The largest works in the world for manufacturing paper from wood pulp are located in the Twenty-first ward of Philadelphia. The buildings occupy a space of one thousand feet in length and three hundred and fifty feet in width, and cost seven hundred thousand dollars.

OREGON.

The academy at Baker City, which was destroyed by fire recently, is being rebuilt.

The grand jury of Clackamas report that there is urgent need for a new jail for that county.

Mrs. Miller, wife of "Joaquin," is engaged on a volume of poems, to be published shortly. She is now at Salem.

A "grand relief ball" for the benefit of Chicago will take place next Friday evening at the Chemeketa hotel in Salem.

The postoffice at Boston Mills, in Linn county, has been discontinued and a new postoffice established at Speedd's Station, hard by, with Almon Wheeler, Esq., as postmaster.

THE TERRITORIES.

There is some talk in Washington Territory of presenting the name of Dr. Baker of Walla Walla for delegate to Congress.

L. J. Swart, of Owyhee, who started from Chicago on the 7th inst., is missing, and it is feared he has been murdered. He had a large amount of money with him for some Idaho mining companies.

Two jurors of opposite sexes in Wyoming couldn't agree in finding a man guilty of grand larceny, but they stole each other's affections, went out of the jury room and got a "squire" to ratify the transaction.

The Olympia *Tribune* wants a fresh water harbor at that place. Its plan is to throw a dam across the bay two miles north of town. The Deschutes river would then fill the basin, and make "the finest fresh water harbor in the world."

Advices from Arizona state that Gen. Crook is making it red hot for the Apaches. He never flags, but like an avenging spirit follows the depredators into their mountain fastnesses, and compels them to keep moving. The Indians declare that he is "no good officer, too much want to fight."

As a son of Joel Slack at Owyhee a few days ago, was picking the percussion of a giant powder cap with the sharp end of a small file, it exploded with such terrible effect that the lad will most likely lose his right eye, besides two joints of the thumb and one joint of the forefinger of his left hand.

At the late term of the District Court in Olympia, Judge Greene appointed Alex. S. Abernethy, Columbia Lancaster and W. Byron Daniels commissioners to appraise the value of lands taken by the N. P. R. R. Co. for the use of their road on the Pacific Division. They are ordered to meet at Montecello December 11.

The eastern country is boasting of mammoth squashes. The Baker City *Democrat* speaks of one weighing 73 pounds. The Winhemucca *Register* has seen one weighing 76 pounds. And now comes the Owyhee *Avalanche*, "raising" its contemporaries by declaring that one is on exhibition in its town which weighs 106 pounds. As the *Avalanche* had the last say it would have been its own fault if it had not told the story of the largest pumpkin.

Tom Fitch, ex-Congressman from Nevada, defended Hawkins, the Mormon, who was convicted of polygamy. Fitch contended that Hawkins being a Mormon, had no intention of committing a crime, and intention was essential to a conviction. That there was no law against polygamy, when he took his second wife, and he could not be guilty of adultery, because he was legally married to the women, according to the usage and custom of the Mormon Church. This defense did not avail.

CHICAGO ITEMS.

A gentleman who opened his safe found his papers, etc., charred to blackness. Most of his principal memoranda were, however, in pencil writing, and all were legible as the day on which they were indited.

The total losses of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the great fire, foot up about $295,000, upon which probably $80,000 insurance will be collected. Eight school houses were burned, the loss on which aggregated $200,000.

Among the most valuable collections of books which were destroyed were the 15,000 volumes of "British Patent Office Specifications," and which were stored in the Chicago Library rooms, at the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets.

The Board of Trade has tried to rent a store on West Randolph street, but the owner charged a most extortionate rent, and on the 14th inst. 100 soldiers were detailed to take possession of it at the point of the bayonet. Served the old Shylock right.

A vase of wax flowers was taken from the vaults of the Rest House, on Dearborn street, and was found perfect, not having been injured in the least. From another safe on Dearborn street was taken a box of watches, as new in appearance as when turned out of the factory.

It is stated that the Illinois Senators announce their intention to insist on a $3,000,000 building on the old site of the Custom House and Post office. In the meantime a force of 100 men is at work on the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, fitting it up for use as a Postoffice; the other government offices will be located either there or in the neighborhood.

A remarkable instance of courage and presence of mind is told of Mr. E. I. Tinkham, of the Second National Bank. On Monday morning, before the fire had reached

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1871.

Improvement of Navigation.

It has always been the policy of the General Government to make appropriations, when needed, for the deepening of rivers and harbors, the erection of lighthouses, the laying of buoys, the general improvement of navigation and the facilitation of commerce. Oregon has had some favors of this sort, but the great channel of her trade has been too much neglected. Portland is the chief city of all the region north of California. From this city the Government derives most of the revenues it obtains in this section of country. A great and growing community depends on this city as a commercial center. A great commercial need of Portland and of the whole section of country whose commercial interests center here is the removal of obstructions to navigation that now lie in the Columbia and Willamet rivers. This is the chief thing that Oregon now has to ask of the Government.

Last year an appropriation of $90,000 was made for the erection of a lighthouse at Cape Foulweather. Inasmuch as a lighthouse had just been built, or was building, at Yaquina, only three miles distant, it would have been better every way if this appropriation of $90,000 had been devoted to the Columbia and Willamet rivers. The appropriation now stands against our State, and every appropriation of this sort makes future ones more difficult to obtain.

Major Robert, of the U. S. Engineers, who has charge of improvements of this description in Oregon, we are glad to say, is taking great interest in his work and is doing all he can with the resources placed at his disposal. Under his direction the Umpqua river improvement has been completed, and the Willamet below this city has been deepened so that at the lowest water on the bars there is now a depth of fifteen feet. The St. Helens bar is the one now most in the way, but he has no authority to do any work there. We learn that he has prepared and forwarded to the Chief of Engineers at Washington a full statement of the general condition of these rivers, and the need of systematic work in deepening them. He has recommended that the Government shall build a dredger suitable for the work, which he thinks will cost about $50,000. Then an appropriation of $10,000 annually would probably suffice to operate it so as to keep the bars out of the way. It is to be remembered that there are only three or four places where the depth of water is insufficient and where it will be necessary to work.

Another want is a lighthouse at Point Adams on the south side of the Columbia river at its mouth, and a steam fog whistle. Major Robert, we learn, hopes to be able to make an observation there soon, with a view of forming an opinion as to how these works should be constructed.

There need be no doubt whatever that a good and deep ship channel can be opened to Portland and kept open. For two-thirds of every year the water is deep enough, but from August to December it is not, and measures must be taken to make it so. Other rivers are deepened at public cost, so that navigation is rendered easy, and we want and must have the same attention and assistance from the General Government which other sections of the country receive. Heretofore the need of it has not been so obvious. But with our growing trade there is arising a demand for larger vessels, and the navigation of these rivers must be so improved as to render it easy for such vessels to pass up and down. The improvement of so great a river as the Columbia, on which the external commerce of so large a section of country depends, is a matter of more than local importance; it is national, and should therefore receive national aid.

A Muckleneth Comes to Judgment.

The Democratic organ has quit its resolutions of '98 and free trade and commenced preaching the vengeance of the Almighty. Having that the Ku Klux, an organization from which its party has hoped so much, is about to be suppressed, the said organ opens its flood gates of prophetic and vengeful thunder. In this black channel do its ravings run:

> Is there no magnanimity left among us? Are we wholly insensible to wrong and injustice when practised upon the people of the South? Are they not bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh? When we think that God is just, we tremble for our country in view of such injustice. God will punish the oppressor as sure as His justice is immutable. No wonder Chicago is in ashes; no wonder that fire is devastating the North Western States; no wonder that thousands are consumed by the merciless flames. It looks as though God's justice was blasting those who uphold and countenance such infamous oppression and wrong. And he will punish the oppressor and avenge the oppressed; for He says so in His written word.

This, we submit, rather beats Rev. Peter Poundtext, Rev. Melchisedec Howler, and Rev. Habbakuk Muckleswrath, rolled into one. When the gods let loose a prophet on a wicked world, beware. Recent devastations by fire are proclaimed as visitations of the Almighty's vengeance upon a people who have resolved that the bloody Ku Klux organization shall be suppressed. "Take, O take," says our Muckleswrath, "this wicked people and stone them with stones and thereafter burn them with fire, that the wrath may depart from the children of the Covenant!"

If there ever was concocted out of partisan bigotry and served up with the sauce and juices of pseudo-religious cant, a dish more utterly disgusting to all sensible people than that with which the Democratic organ has here attempted to regale the public, there is no record of it. And it is as full of sacrilege as of bigotry, and contains as many repulsive ingredients as the broth compounded by the witches in Macbeth. But, this partisan preacher, this apologizer for the deeds perpetrated by the Ku Klux, has not condescended to inform the world who delegated him to proclaim the vengeance of the Almighty.

People who are governed by sober reason and trace effects from their causes have no difficulty in accounting for the fires that are devastating the country, without finding it necessary to attribute them to Divine retaliation for the suppression of the Ku Klux. The season has been unusually dry, and unusual winds have prevailed. Thus fires have been easily kindled and quickly scattered. That is all there is of it, though Democratic partisans who have vainly tried every other method of establishing their party, proclaim never so loudly that the only way to propitiate Divine favor and to stop the destroying fires is to let the Ku Klux alone and vote the Democratic ticket.

For what wickedness was it that the Mississippi river not long ago overflowed a large part of the State of Louisiana, drowning many people and destroying large amounts of property? Wonder what the saintly people of the South had done to deserve such punishment? Again, for what offense was it ordered not long since that the frightful incumbent explosion should take place at New York? Surely that city was giving a Democratic majority large enough to nullify it, on the Democratic organ's principles, to exemption from such a visitation.

Has the *Herald* penetration enough to see from these illustrations into what absurdities its partisan frenzy, combined with morbid hard-shell theology, would lead it? When a political partisan gets so far as to preach Divine vengeance against his opponents, his case is nearly hopeless.

The Union Insurance Company.

The public feel a great deal of interest in knowing how the insurance companies of the country are meeting the crisis produced by the Chicago conflagration. The following from the San Francisco *Alta* of the 21st shows the official action of the Union Insurance Company:

> At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Insurance Company, held this afternoon, an assessment of forty-five per cent. was levied to repair the capital stock, payable forthwith. This assessment, being made in strict accordance with the law, under the directions of the State Insurance Commissioner, and also agreeably with the wishes of the directors and stockholders of the Company, places the Union in a position, not only to continue in the highest rank on this coast, but also to assume a distinguished place among American Insurance Companies.

The ambitious Democratic journalist can write without knowing anything of his subject as readily as any other way. Witness this from the Baker City *Democrat*:

> Before the Radical party came into power railroad iron, delivered in this country, cost only $25 to $30 a ton. Now you cannot get a ton of it laid down in this country for less than about $90. Why? Because an infamously corrupt Radical Congress has increased the tariff upon railroad iron, solely for the sake of protecting Pennsylvania manufacturers, until they compel the buyer to pay a bounty of more than $40 for every ton of railroad iron bought of them.

Considering that the tariff on railroad iron is just $14 a ton it is not easy to see how the above figures can be verified. But such little difficulties as this are not at all in the way of your *Bedrock Democrat*.

A Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Tennessee, named Stokes, is charged with being a defaulter. If the allegation is proven he will be severely punished, as Hodge has been. The exposure of cases of this sort shows that a Republican administration conceals nothing and shields no criminals. Doubtless this charge against Stokes will give great comfort to Democratic papers of the lower and baser sort. They are in much tribulation because the leaders of the "National Democracy" are under arrest in New York and about to go to the Penitentiary for stealing uncounted millions.

The Democratic organ here laments the chastisement of the Ku Klux of South Carolina. It doesn't blame them for resisting "Radical tyranny," and thinks they ought to be "let alone." How much this is like Democratic style during the rebellion.

The *Herald* connects the burning of Chicago with the suppression of the Ku Klux. Perhaps this means that the Ku Klux fired the city. A Democratic organ ought to know.

On the Sunday succeeding the fire in Chicago, the pastors of many of the destroyed churches held services in front of the ruins.

The British East India Company.

The British East India Company was an association of London merchants, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth on the last day of the year 1600, for the purpose of trading to the East Indies.

From the days of King Solomon (B. C. 1,000; 1 Kings ix. 26—28,) the productions of the East, in almost every age, had constituted a valuable part of the commerce of the world. And the intense desire of the merchants of Western Europe to engage in that commerce prompted those great maritime enterprises which resulted in the discovery of America, and the route to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope. After the successful voyage of Vasco da Gama (1498) the Portugese, the Dutch, and the French vied with each other for the monopoly of the Indian trade. But wanting the ability to comprehend, or the skill to prosecute successfully so vast an enterprise, they all, in process of time, retired before the superior fortune, address, and prowess of the British. The first permanent English station in India was at Surat, which the ambassadors of King James I., obtained from Aurungzebe, the Mogul emperor, 1613, after this they obtained permission to establish stations on the Ganges and the bay of Bengal; and in 1668 King Charles II. ceded to "the Company" the important island of Bombay, which he had received as a part of the marriage portion with his wife, Catharine of Portugal.

With these favorable beginnings, and taking advantage of the mutual contests that were ever occurring between the Mogul emperor and the native Indian princes, the Company succeeded in obtaining absolute dominion over large tracts of country; while, with their ever-increasing wealth, they supported large armies in India, and procured any desirable legislation in their favor at home.

This prosperity and these successes, however, were not achieved without corresponding efforts and sacrifices. Many desperate battles were fought, in some of which the English name seemed almost about to perish. In 1756 Surajah Doulah, the nabob of Bengal, captured Calcutta, and massacred a large number of prisoners. But the next year, (1757,) in the celebrated battle of Plaissey, Lord Clive completely retrieved the disaster. Some years after the renowned Hyder Ali, Prince of the Mysore, aided by his son, Tippoo Saib, completely devastated the Carnatic with a force of one hundred thousand men. But these valiant Hindoos were, however, ultimately defeated by Sir Eyre Coote in five pitched battles. On the final overthrow of Tippo Saib by Lord Wellesly, in 1799, his immense dominions were seized by "the Company." In 1815 the Marquis of Hastings, whose mercenary and despotic administration as Governor-General caused his recall and impeachment, added the kingdom of Nepaul to the possessions of this monster corporation. And in 1848, by the successful termination of the Sikh war, the subjugation of the whole of India, reaching from the Himalayas to the ocean, with its exhaustless wealth, and its teeming population, crowned with success an enterprise the most persistent, energetic, and unscrupulous the world had ever beheld.

The most noted event in the later history of "the Company" was the Sepoy rebellion, in 1857. The Sepoys were Mohammedan soldiers in the service of the Company, numbering at this time about a quarter of a million, but commanded by British officers. In order to regain the lost Mohammedan influence in India, and to re-establish the empire of the Great Mogul, these wily moslems, taking advantage of confidence reposed in them, and of the absence of the main body of the European troops, and working upon the superstitions prejudices of the native Hindoos, formed a widespread conspiracy to throw off the yoke of "the Company" by a general massacre of the European inhabitants. The day appointed was Sabbath, the 10th of May, 1857, the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Plaissey, (1757,) which, according to a popular Hindoo tradition, was to terminate the British rule in India. The mutiny began at Meerut, and was speedily followed at almost every other post where the Sepoy regiments were stationed, marked by a savage and wanton cruelty unequalled in the annals of rebellion. The small English garrison at Lucknow suffered in a peculiar manner. After sustaining a fierce siege for nearly five months, it was at length relieved by the heroic Havelock, who, after a series of weary marches and hard-fought battles, at the head of two thousand brave men drove off the relentless foe, and turned the tide of war—September, 1857.

After the rebellion was suppressed all the affairs of the East India Company were investigated by Parliament, the Company was deprived of its charter, and the government of India vested in the crown of Great Britian.—*Carter's Ev. Gen. His.*

FOUND HER.—The Sacramento *Record* is responsible for the following good one:

> Early last week a man drove into Chico and camped out in the outskirts. For four days he was to be seen at the depot on the arrival of every train, anxiously inquiring if anybody had asked for him. On the fourth day the station master asked if he was expecting his wife. He said no, not exactly his wife, but he had sent money to a girl in Missouri who was coming out and ought to have been here a week ago. The station master thought him to ask for a description of the girl, which was given, when he informed the man that such a looking female as he described had arrived six days before and was stopping at the hotel. The man bet the cigars that it wasn't his gal, and lost them on inquiring at the hotel. He was much chagrined at having been camped within a stone's throw of her for four days, cooking his own meals, but placing her in his wagon he drove off in triumph, pleased at having at last found her anyhow.

If you want a Parlor Suite and Marble Table go to HONORE & SHEPLER.

If you want a Bedroom Suite, a No. 1 Spring Mattress and a pure Curled Hair Mattress, HONORE & SHEPLER'S is the place to get it—corner First and Salmon streets.

DR. ABORN,

LABORATORY, CONSULTING AND OPERATING APARTMENTS, Cor. THIRD AND MORRISON STREETS.

MODERN and SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT for Chronic Diseases.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6½ to 7½ P. M. oc26d2ptf.

REMARKABLE CURE OF THE DEPUTY JAILER OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY JAIL.

"The work goes bravely on." Case No. 6,240—Second series.

CITY JAIL, PORTLAND, OREGON, June 7, 1871.

A. M. LORTEN & Co.: I was attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. It was in my thighs, hips, fingers, shoulder blade—indeed in all the joints of my body. I suffered great pain and anguish. I was attended by a regular physician, but with no effect. I was induced to try your Uric Weed Remedy, and it immediately cured me up. I consider it, from my experience, the best remedy for rheumatism known.

ALFRED F. TURNER, Deputy Jailer.

This is to certify that the above statement is correct to my own knowledge. JOHN F. WARD, Jailer. oc31r

Burnett's Cologne.—Best in America.

DR. B. R. FREELAND,

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LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO,

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Having had a number of years practice in San Francisco, I feel competent to do First Class Work in all Dental operations. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Nitrous Oxide administered.

REFERENCES—Rev. William Roberts, Judge O. Nd Denny, Dr. Dickson, Messrs. Quimby & Perkins. mr3

CARD.

MR. F. X. KAST, of San Francisco, having received THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, at the California State Fair held at Sacramento in Sept. 1871, is prepared to receive orders for the FINEST LADIES' and GENTS' WEAR. Prices, from $5 to $25. Measures taken for the same at

KAST & RICHARDS',
112 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

DIED.

In this city on Friday, 27th inst., William B. O'Hara, aged 27 years and 7 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner Oak and Second streets, Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

NEW TO-DAY.

Boston Restaurant.

MRS. L. M. WESTLAKE, Proprietor,

First Street, (East Side) bet. Madison and Jefferson.

BOARD AND LODGING BY THE DAY OR Week.

MEALS—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

FRESH OYSTERS in every style. 02k31m

Pianos and Organs!

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THIRTY (30)

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS & ORGANS!

WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWER RATES THAN ever before sold in this market.

GILL & STEEL,

87 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

Piano call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WARE-ROOMS UP-STAIRS. oc29d6t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.—In the matter of John Phelan and Daniel O'Regan, partners under the firm name of Phelan & O'Regan, Bankrupts:—A warrant has been issued by said Court against the estate of Phelan & O'Regan, of the county of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Portland, in said District, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of George H. Durham, Esq., No. 109 First street, Register in Bankruptcy of said Court. THOMAS G. YOUNG,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Whalley & Fechheimer, Attorneys. oc28dlaw2w

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon.—In the matter of J. C. Jamison, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third and final meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at the city of Portland, in said District, on November 18th, A. D. 1871, at 10 A. M., at the office of W. Lair Hill, Esq., Registar in Bankruptcy in said District. I also give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of J. C. Jamison, Bankrupt, in said Court, and that on the 18th day of November next I shall apply to said Court for settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liabilities as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. O. D. MASON, Assignee.
Whalley & Fechheimer, Attorneys. oc28dlawdt

BANKRUPT NOTICE.—District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.—In the matter of W. S. Evans, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by W. S. Evans, of Canyon City, Grant county, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act; and that the 18th day of Nov., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day is assigned for the hearing of the same before said Court, when and where creditors of said bankrupt may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

R. WILCOX,
Clerk of said Court.
WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER, Att'ys. oc26d1aw3t

AGENTS WANTED.—PROFITABLE EMployment for now or old agents of either sex. We offer now the best selling book published:

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS IN EUROPE!

By Louise Heart Browne, one of the most brilliant writers of the day. It abounds in graphic descriptions, thrilling adventures and stirring incidents; contains 600 pages and is full of illustrations. If canvassers want to make money they should immediately engage in the sale of this book. For particulars and territory apply to A. ROMAN & CO., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. oc2l2pawlm.

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45 Front street.

1851. FALL TRADE. 1871.

S. J. McCORMICK,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

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105 Front Street, Portland,

Has just received the first shipment of an entire fresh Stock of

School Books, Stationery, Music Books, Sheet Music, Newspapers, Magazines, Toys and NEW PUBLICATIONS,

all of which are offered at prices that

Defy Competition!

Having perfected arrangements for the purchase of goods in New York and Boston, I am enabled to buy at low rates and sell at small profits.

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PORTLAND, OREGON,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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JEWEL CASKET!

BANCROFT & MORSE,

Post-Office Block, Portland,

HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THE JEWEL CASKET!

Contains TWO QUIRES OF FRENCH NOTE PAPER, With Envelopes to Match, and a

PRIZE WORTH FROM 60c to $125.

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BLANK BOOKS!

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HAVE THE FINEST LOT OF BLANK BOOKS IN the city. Merchants will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

STATIONERY and BOOKS

AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

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OF THAT

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NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

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TAKE HEED AND BE WISE!!

1775 ACRES OF LAND, BEING THE RIVER frontage, on the Columbia, from the mouth of Sandy to the Cascades, which we offer at $1 and 40-100 per acre—60 cents per acre down, the balance in ten years. Thus, $1,065 will buy 1,775 acres of land that by the time the other 60 cents per acre will have to be paid (ten years), will, in all probability, be worth nearer one *hundred and forty dollars* than one *hundred and forty cents* per acre.

We also offer five acre tracts of land fronting on the Powell Valley road, one mile from East Portland, for $40 per acre. Will take $25 down, and $10 per month thereafter till paid. This is better for the purchaser with small means than any homestead schemes ever gotten up on this Coast. Five acres for $200, $25 down, $10 per month thereafter till paid. For particulars, see

DELAHUNTY & BURCH.

GRAND INVITATION BALL!

AT THE

MAMMOTH SALOON

Saturday Evening, Oct. 28th.

BY REQUEST OF NUMEROUS FRIENDS, THE Proprietor of the above Saloon has set apart this evening for a Grand Ball.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

oc27d2t CHAS. W. LAMAR.

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In Bbls. and Cases at Reduced prices.

GEO. L. STORY, 45 Front St.

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PAVILION on Fourth St., bet. Pine & A,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Skating Every Morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, every Afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, when there will be Music by a full BRASS BAND, under the Leadership of John A. Cordes.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for Morning and Afternoon admission can be purchased by the package at $1 50 per dozen, and for Evening admission at $2 50 per dozen.

USE OF SKATES, 25 Cents.

At these prices the RINK is a cheap and desirable place of resort, and all classes are enabled to indulge in this pleasant and healthful exercise. jy12dtf

S. T. 1860—X.

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PLANTATION BITTERS

This Wonderful Vegetable restorative is prepared from pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, known the world over as possessing wonderful tonic properties. As a Tonic and Cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal.

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Just the thing for the morning lassitude and depression of spirits caused by late hours and what is called fashionable dissipation.

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Of all the appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts Dyspepsia to flight.

PLANTATION BITTERS

It is the foremost remedy of the age. The specific of every species of debility, general or local, constitutional or casual.

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A wine glassful taken half an hour before breakfast, dinner or supper, quickens the flow of the gastric juice, and thereby provokes hunger.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"By its use I dispose of three good square meals per day, with a good relish, have no pains and have gained sixteen pounds in eight weeks; sleep well, and consider myself a healthy man."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Taken moderately, three times a day, will give you strength, health and a cheerful and contented disposition.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will give rest and quiet to those who cannot sleep, from unsatisfactory condition of their affairs.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will restore tone and vigor—just the thing for mothers nursing.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"Well, they cured me of every distressing symptom in ten weeks and you had better follow my example.

PLANTATION BITTERS

If you want pure, rich and electrical blood—blood that gives tone to the system, the "rose tint of health" to the cheek—Try it.

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Thousands of families in Ohio and Mississippi valley, and on the border of the southern rivers and swamps, will not be without out.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Which is the cheapest? A dollar bottle of Plantation Bitters, or a physician at two dollars a visit?

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"The value of such an antidote cannot be expressed in words."

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Will restore the vital energy, repair indigestion, and correct the sluggish circulation of the blood.

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Is an unequalled invigorating cordial for the aged as well as for the young.

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Is unsurpassed for weak and delicate persons, on their requiring a gentle stimulant.

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"I began taking your Bitters the next day, and am perfectly happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength and cheerfulness."

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"I find nothing so good for headache and languor to which my daughters are at times subject. It gives them a splendid appetite, and they eat like pigs."

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"By advice of my physician, soon after my baby was born I commenced taking them, and they have done me so much good."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are sold everywhere.

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THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S Steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

THOS. STOTHARD.....Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company' Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1871, At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia & Victoria.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steam Propeller

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GEORGE S. WRIGHT.

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Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company' Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above ports, on

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INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailing from New York

Every Saturday and Alternate Tuesday

Cabin Passage, to Liverpool (gold)	$75 00
Steerage Passage to Liverpool (currency)	30 00
Passage from Liverpool to New York	$75 00
Cabin (gold)	34 00
Steerage (currency)	

Round Trip Tickets issued at very low rates.

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35 Broadway, New York.
Or GEO. W. WEIDLER,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

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Capital.....$1,000,000

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Referring to the above, we desire to call your especial attention to the features of the Company. The business of the OREGON BRANCH is conducted under the supervision of a Board of Directors, elected by the stockholders resident within this State. The entire receipts, both Fire and Marine Premiums, as also the Capital Stock, subscribed within this State, is retained and INVESTED HERE by the Board of Directors, thereby relieving, in a measure, the constant drain upon the resources of the State, by the annual withdrawal of large amounts of money paid for insurance.

Losses will be fairly adjusted and promptly paid, without the intervention of foreign adjusters.

HAMILTON BOYD,
Portland, October 20, 1871. General Agent.
oc16d2p

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

The Most Durable,

THE

Most Beautiful

AND

Most Convenient Paint for all Purposes yet Discovered.

IT IS PREPARED READY FOR APPLICATION; IS made of several shades or color, which may be changed to suit the taste, by mixing one with another, and is put up in cans of one and five gallons each.

A few handsome shades of this celebrated paint have just been received DIRECT FROM THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK FACTORY by SMITH & DAVIS,
Portland, Oga., Aug. 19th, 1871. 71 Front st.
aug19d1f

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112 FRONT STREET,

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THE FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

REMEMBER THE

PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE,

112 FRONT STREET,

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LUNCH WILL BE SERVED

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Next door to Oro Fino Hall.

EVERY DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

BEST LIQUORS AND SEGARS in the city. oc27d3t

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A. B. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

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OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale,

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON; do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL; HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, NAILS, SCREWS, PRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

ALSO:

Large lot, cast of GROHAM'S, &c.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Regular and Positive Sale

OF

Real Estate, Groceries, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.

I will sell at my Auction Store,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

35 chests Scented POUCHONG TEA;
50 boxes PEPPER SAUCE,
60 bxs ADAMANTINE CANDLES;

ALSO,

150 cases FRESH TOMATOES;
100 cases FRESH PEACHES;
200 bxs C. C. SOAP;

ALSO,

100 bxs FAMILY SOAP;
125 bxs TOILET do

ALSO

60 bbls MACKEREL;
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ALSO,

Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness,

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Hill's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

SALE ROOMS—No 61 Front St and No. 62 First St Portland

150 dozen assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand

J. B. CONGLE & CO.

98 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND

Between Washington and Alder Sts. East Side

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Saddles, Bridles, WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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ALL LOSSES SUSTAINED

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THE CHAMPION BOOT!

MADE AT THE

PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY!

Is the Best Boot for the Winter!

Yet produced. Can be had at

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In the Prospective.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, HAVING PURCHASED THE right, title and interest of Margaret Sullivan's Donation Land Claim, situate in East Portland, Oregon, will have the same Surveyed and Laid off in Lots and Blocks on or before the 30th day of November, 1871, when he will offer the same

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE RATES

and will give all parties wishing to

Secure a Good Homestead!

Ample Time therefor. All persons wishing to purchase will consult their own interests by calling on the undersigned. JOHN SULLIVAN.

o24dtf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1871.

CITY.

THE PRESS OF PORTLAND.—In *Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Reporter* of October 16th, inst., we find an article upon the newspaper press of Portland, written, probably, by Geo. P. Rowell himself. We present the subjoined extracts from it: "It would be difficult to estimate exactly how much influence on the progress of the State has been exerted by its local press, but we have every reason to believe that it is large and to good purpose. The Oregon journals stand well in comparison with the interior newspaper press, and may take pride in reviewing their efforts for the welfare of the State, for their wise counsel, for the diffusion of information, and, above all, for the persistency with which they have labored for railroad communication. The leading city of Oregon is Portland, situated on the Willamette river, at the head of ship navigation. Its population, which in 1860 was but 2,874, increased to 9,000 in 1870, while at the present time it is estimated at 12,000. It had but one daily and two weekly papers ten years ago, but in April, 1871, it could boast of three dailies (all of which published weekly editions), four weeklies and one monthly. The OREGONIAN, published by Henry L. Pittock, has a daily circulation of 2,500, and issues a weekly edition of 7,000. It is a handsome and well conducted paper, and has a large influence. The *Bulletin*, owned by Ben Holladay, though it has not as large a circulation as the preceding, is rapidly progressing in public favor, and is a well-managed journal. Its owner is recognized as one of the great men of the Pacific coast, being a large capitalist, who assists resources in operations of liberal enterprises. The *Bulletin* is published by James O'Meara, who understands how to conduct a paper, and is a thorough business man. The *Herald* is another example of Portland enterprise. It has daily and weekly editions. It is the Democratic paper of the city, and is distinguished for its full reports and its summaries of local and foreign news." "One feature in the Oregon press is well worth noticing. Their local news is always full, and presents everything of interest which takes place within the region of their circulation. It is free, coming from the lower class of Sanmuttonallem, which dedicates the journals of many larger, but not more civilized localities, and is free, so far as we have seen, from the vile personalities and willful deceptions which so often disgrace modern journalism."

CATHOLIC ITEMS.—The following paragraphs are from the *Sentinel*: "The soliciting Committee who have heretofore been stationed at the church doors on Sundays, to solicit subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a new church, will henceforth be found in the Library Rooms adjoining, where they will continue their labors as heretofore. Persons wishing to subscribe monthly donations, according to the rules of the society, will please step in there and give their names. The regular monthly meeting of the association will be held to-morrow, immediately after High Mass.

Next Wednesday, the feast of All Saints, being a holyday of obligation, High Mass will be celebrated at ten o'clock A. M., preceded by two low Masses, at six and eight A. M.; and at half-past seven in the evening, Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be had. On Thursday, being All Souls Day, a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated at nine o'clock A. M., and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening the Stations of the Cross will be visited and Benediction given.

EXACTLY SO.—Horace Greeley says it is strange how closely men read the papers. We never say anything that anybody don't like, but we soon hear of it, and everybody tells us about it. If, however, once and a while we happen to say a good thing, we never hear of that. We may say one mean a hundred compliments and give him a dozen puffs, and he takes it as a tribute to his greatness, and never thinks of it—never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say anything that this very man does not like, or something that he imagines is a reflection on him or his character, see how quick he flares up and gets mad about it. All our evils are duly charged to us, but we never, apparently get any credit for what good we do. Horace had done that sort of unthankful work, and has been just that sort of a martyr. Horace knows how it is himself.

AN EXCELLENT AND HUMANE SUGGESTION.—A lady of this city sends us the following suggestion: "Would it not be well for some lady in each ward of the city to give notice that she will receive and forward articles of clothing for the destitute women and children of the burnt districts of Michigan and Wisconsin? The United States are supplying the men with warm clothing; individuals must supply the women and children, or they will suffer. Some boxes of clothing have already been sent from here, but ought not a more general effort to be made?" The above suggestion should by all means be acted upon, substantially; but the ladies ought to have some organization and a managing head, so that their work may be practical and concentrative. Let us suggest a meeting and an organization.

COAST SURVEY.—The *Bulletin* says: "During the coming month the United States Coast Surveying steamer will arrive at Astoria and proceed to make a survey of the shore line at Point Adams, at the mouth of the Columbia river, with a view of ascertaining the annual encroachment of the ocean at that point. This survey is made yearly for scientific purposes. In this connection we may state that the Board of Engineers of the Pacific coast, of which Major Roberts is a member, have under consideration a proposition to remodel the defenses at the mouth of the Columbia. Those now in use are classified as temporary works, while those it is contemplated to erect are to be of the class termed permanent."

ANOTHER OPEN OF AID.—Mrs. Carrie F. Young, Editor of the *Woman's Journal* in San Francisco, arrived in our city last evening from an extended tour in Washington Territory, where she has been lecturing and increasing the circulation of her paper. She delivered two or three very acceptable lectures here some two months since, and we understand she has signified her willingness to lecture before leaving, for the benefit of sufferers by the great fires in Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin, taking for her theme "Woman suffrage." As she has not spoken on that topic in this city, we expect, from the fairness with which she handles her subjects, a telling, sensible and eloquent speech.

WAGON ROAD INCORPORATION.—A few days since the "Portland and Dalles Wagon Road Company" filed articles of incorporation in the office of the County Clerk of this county. The incorporators are J. C. Hawthorne, Al. Zieber, J. H. Mitchell, C. W. Knowles and F. N. Shurtleff. They propose to open and maintain a wagon road from Portland to the Dalles along the south side of the Columbia river. The capital stock is fixed at $200,000, in shares of $100. Such a means of communication is one that is much needed, and we are glad to see that responsible parties are moving in the matter.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.—The quarterly meeting for the Hall street charge, M. E. Church, will open at 2 o'clock this afternoon with preaching by Rev. Wm. Roberts.

Rev. H. Gans will preach in German to-morrow, Oct. 29th, both morning and evening, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Fifth and Taylor streets.

Rev. Mr. Fredrikson has returned from Oysterville and will preach at the Scandinavian Church, East Portland, at 11 A. M. to-morrow in the Scandinavian language, and at 1 o'clock P. M. in English.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The flags of Columbia and Multnomah Engine houses were at half mast yesterday afternoon on account of the sudden death of Wm. O'Hara, an active and useful member of Columbian Engine Company. He had been in ordinary good health up to three or four days ago, though he had been subject occasionally to epileptic fits. During the last few days he has had several of them, and it was in one of them that he died. The funeral obsequies will take place to-day.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—As has been heretofore announced, Mrs. J. B. Frost will lecture this evening at the court house against the woman suffrage movement. We know that Mrs. Frost can talk, but how well she reasons on this subject must be judged of by each individual.

THE GARIBALDI.—This vessel is being put in order to sail for Hongkong about the 10th of November. Several workmen are engaged in putting in new berths and erecting bunks for two hundred and fifty Chinese passengers, who are going to bid farewell to Oregon.

PERSONAL.

H. H. Heilner and R. H. Rhodes, of this city, arrived in San Francisco from the East yesterday.

J. B. Underwood, Postal Agent, was in town yesterday, on official business.

Mr. O. Joyne left by the *Montana* Thursday evening for San Francisco, en route for his home in New York.

Judge Deady, who is one of the sufferers by the late Rink disaster, is reported to be improving, and nearly able to be out.

Hon. S. Garfielde, Delegate in Congress for Washington Territory, arrived at this city on Thursday, overland. He went on to Olympia yesterday morning. We understand that he will return to Washington in a few days.

Rev. S. C. Adams will start to the Eastern States by the *John L. Stephens*. He is going for the double purpose of making a visit and to make arrangements for the publication of his Chronological Chart. He has not been to the States for twenty-one years.

Dr. A. C. Kinney, formerly of Salem, is among the arrivals by the *John L. Stephens*. He has been at New York City for the last four years and a half pursuing medical studies. He graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and has since been one of the physicians for the Charity Hospital and part of the time Chief of the Hospital Staff. He will locate for practice either at Portland or Salem, where his parents reside.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The river is said to be rising a little in consequence of the rains. It often rises thus—in Winter.

The members of Concordia Grove No. 1, U. O. D. (German) have contributed one hundred ($100) dollars for their suffering brethren at Chicago.

Carl Bosco, the magician, proposes to astonish the good folks of Oregon City, this evening. Presto, Bosco.

The Secretary of the late Spiritual Grove meeting in Marion county, speaks of the weather as "unavoidable." That's the kind we mostly have in this country.

Out of seven suits on the Circuit Court docket for Clackamas county, four were for divorces and each was a success. Bad county for connubial bliss.

It is mentioned as a remarkable circumstance that there was only one case in the Police court docket yesterday morning. It was a lonely cove was up.

A man named R. Bolton was arrested Thursday evening for insanity and sent before the county authorities for examination.

Joe Reilly has had another tussle with that unreliable cougar and narrowly escaped serious damage. The cougar is dead.

Baker Post No. 1, G. A. R. will have a regular meeting this evening at its hall, corner of Madison and First streets.

The people of Oregon City danced last evening for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. "There is a time to dance."

PASSENGER ARRIVALS.—The steamship *John L. Stephens* arrived last evening from San Francisco, with the following list of passengers:

T B Morris and wife, E Garland, U S N, J Long, C Balch, G Dobbin, J Brumer, Max Block, D M Williams, W T Shanahan, Dr J B Commingworth, O F Rush and wife, Mrs Wash N King, M Harris, S K Crosby, E Townsend, C Carrier, C Christiansen, G C Ebiter, W H Bennett and son, T Kelly, G A Dahlsson, J A Beck, J D Dubois, E D Cowl, W F Whittier, A P Foster and wife, Miss E McLane, Mrs Leonard, M Camp, C C Walden, O A Kinkead, R S Gage, E A Hawley, G W Fairhurst, G W Wells, T Alexander, S Atkinson, F C Atkinson, W B Fuson, A Spence, Rev J M Worrell and wife, C L Pick, Miss K Nolen, Mrs Spence and 3 children, Mrs A L Schaeffer and child, C H Haynes and family, Mrs R Ash and 2 children, Mrs L Wilbur, Mrs S Harrington, and child, A J Goodman, Mrs A Shindler, J M Barton and family, J M Elfers and wife, E B Howe and family, J Firman, Wm Bond, H S Pease and son, B F Stewart, G Erpler, O Chapman, J C Thomas, C Rice, D Phelps, L Ward and family, Mrs W Bond and 2 daughters, Mrs H G Pease and daughter, Miss M Adler, Miss E Cannon, Mrs M Jackson, Mrs A Jackson and child, S Jacobs and family, O Whitelaw, P Morgan and family, Mrs M K Keith and 4 children, Mrs Zerk, G Tussler, Mary McLaughlin, Mrs L Johns and 3 children, A Coffin, J Middlemiss, wife and servant, H Hass and 121 in steerage.

UNITARIAN SOCIABLE.—The proceeds of the sociable given at the Unitarian Church on Wednesday evening were $166 50, which was handed to Mayor Wasserman for transmission to the Wisconsin and Michigan sufferers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. ABORN, corner of Third and Morrison Sts. Consultation free. Charges moderate. Office hours, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6½ to 7½ P. M.

HATS.—A large supply of *Grand Duke Hats* and Silk Stitched Hats have arrived by the *John L. Stephens* for J. C. Meussdorffer & Bro., who have a large assortment of Hats and Caps at low prices, both at wholesale and retail.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Messrs. Gill & Steele, corner of Front and Washington streets, have lately received a considerable number and variety of pianos and organs, and have just opened them in their warerooms up stairs. They certainly have among them some of the handsomest and best toned instruments we have lately seen; and the prices asked for them are lower than heretofore. This firm is also just in receipt of large stocks of other goods in the book and stationary lines, among which their "initial note paper," in packages, is worthy of special mention for variety and elegance of style.

ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE LECTURE.—Mrs. J. B. Frost will give her celebrated lecture in Opposition to Female Suffrage, at the Court House in this city, on Saturday evening Oct. 28, 1871, showing that the Ballot is the bane of Woman will destroy all our Civil, Political, Social and Religious Institutions. Every one, Male and Female, should hear this Lecture.

During the evening will be repeated the "*Prayer of Little Maggie*," and that "*Old Father's Dead but Request*." Be early in order to secure good seats. Over three hundred have already been secured.

Vichy Waters are Curative in Gravel, Stone, Vesical Catarrh, Affections of the Intestinal Tube, Liver, Spleen, Hepatic Colic, Pelvic Cachexia, Albuminora, Chlorosis, etc., and most soothing and preventive in Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Diabetis, etc. For sale at G. H. Woodard & Co.'s Drug Store, Front Street, Portland.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—Be it known to the People of Portland and the surrounding country, that at the extensive clothing establishment of Kahn & Flehel, 91 Front street, they are selling new and stylish suits for Fall and Winter wear at prices that are astonishingly low. Call at this House and examine the large stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods. You will come away satisfied.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

Office, No. 64 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also,

IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED and CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED, and a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address. feldawtf

DR. ABORN,

Oculist, Aurist, Catarrh, and Throat and Lung Physician

LABORATORY, CONSULTING AND OPERATING APARTMENTS,

Corner of Third and Morrison streets, oc25 PORTLAND, OREGON. d3ptf

THE CHURCHES.

DIRECTORY OF DIVINE SERVICES.—Divine service will be held in this city and a East Portland to-morrow as follows:

TRINITY CHURCH.—Corner of Oak and Fifth streets, Rev. Geo. Burton, Minister in charge. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11 o'clock A. M. Evening services at 7:30 P. M. Friday lecture at 1:30 P. M. Singing practice for Sunday School, Saturday at 6 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—Corner of Madison and Fourth streets, Rev. John Rosenberg, pastor, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3:30 P. M. Sunday school immediately after morning service.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Corner Taylor and Fifth—Rev. A. Myers and Rev. H. Gans, Pastors—at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Services in German on alternate Sabbaths.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Taylor and Third—Rev. G. W. Izor, Pastor—at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Missionary Concert at 2 P. M. on the 1st Sabbath of each month.

EAST PORTLAND M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. Miller, Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Corner Second and Third—Rev. Father Fierens in charge, assisted by Rev. C. Delahunty—First Mass 8 A. M.; High Mass 10:30 A. M.; Vespers, 7:30 P. M.

ST. DAVID'S CHAPEL.—East Portland, Rev. James Sellwood, minister in charge, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

HALL ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Corner of Hall and Sixth—preaching at 2 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Jefferson and Second—Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Pastor—at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Washington and Third—Rev. Dr. Lindsley, Pastor—residence corner Morrison and Ninth streets.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 12:30. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.—Lecture Thursday evening at 7:30. Gentlemen will be in attendance at the doors to conduct strangers and visitors to seats.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—At the corner of Yamhill and Seventh—T. L. Eliot, pastor. Regular services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12:30. N. B.—The evening service is omitted on the *first* Sunday of every month. The Communion service is at 3½ P. M. on that day. Pastor's residence, Salmon street, between 5th and 6th.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Corner E and 14th—services at 3 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

SYNAGOGUE BETH ISRAEL.—Divine service every Saturday at half past 9 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Isaac Sobwab.

CONGREGATIONAL, EAST PORTLAND.—Service at the school house in the McMillan District, a 11 A. M.; Sabbath school at 12:15. Rev. W R. Joslyn, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner of Alder and Fourth streets. Preaching on Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath school at half past 12 o'clock, immediately after morning service. Prayer and Conference meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Columbian Engine Company, No. 3.—A Special Meeting will be held this evening at 7:30.

By order SAM'L O. MILLS, President.

J. WELCH,

DENTIST

(*Late MACK & WELCH.*)

Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor. First and Alder Streets.

The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in especial request.

Nitrous Oxide, for the painless extraction of Teeth. oc30awtf

CARD.

HALL OF MULTNOMAH FIRE ENGINE CO. NO. 2, PORTLAND, Oct. 5, 1871.

At a regular meeting of Multnomah Fire Engine Co. No. 2, held last evening, Mr. A. A. WILLIAMS was unanimously nominated for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department at the ensuing Department Election.

F. A. THOMSON, Secretary.

CARD.

HALL OF COLUMBIAN ENG. CO. NO. 3, PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the above named Company, W. O. DRUEN was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department.

By order of the Company.

AL ZIEBER, Secretary.

The Means of Escape.

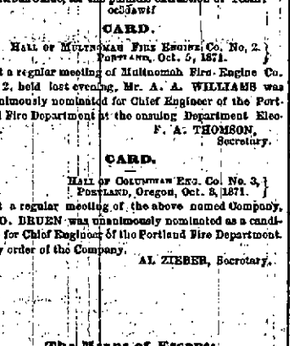
The fall has many perils for the weak and feeble, and its sudden atmospheric changes are trying to the constitutions of even the robust. The chilling temperature of the nights, as compared with the almost summer warmth of the day, necessarily exercises an unhealthy influence on all who are exposed to it. Hence, dysentery, diarrhœa, intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, and derangements of all the secrections, are common at this season. The true way to escape them is to meet the causes with a protective and invigorating medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are designed for this exigency. This powerful vegetable specific relieves the system of all acrid humors, purifies the fluids, tones the secretive organs, promotes healthy evaporation through the pores, increases the activity of the digestive functions, cheers the spirits, and regulates the bowels. To do this is to make the whole body vigorous, and render it proof against the vicissitudes of temperature, and against malaria. A course of the great tonic and alterative is therefore in all cases advisable as a preventive at this season. If, on the other hand, the mischief is already done, and intermittent or remittent fever is actually present, or the liver, bowels, or stomach disordered, there is no medicine so certain to effect a quick and thorough cure as this harmless and agreeable preparation.

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. sold4awly

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, NOSTETTER & CO.

AGENTS,

529 and 531 Market Street,

San Francisco.

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

PURELY MUTUAL!

ASSETS $17,000,000!

ISSUED 9,925 POLICIES IN 1870.

Insuring Over $27,000,000!

WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

AMONG THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY are:—

1st. PURE MUTUALITY, so that the *entire surplus earnings* over the actual cost of insurance is returned to the policy holders who are the only members.

2d. AGE, having been organized in 1845. It has the benefit of the experience of a quarter of a century, and members are thus guaranteed from all doubtful *experiment* in the method of conducting its business.

3d. STABILITY AND PERPETUITY shown by the accumulation of a capital of *Seventeen Millions of Dollars*, after paying all losses promptly, and returning large dividends to its members. It has now an income of over *Seven Millions of Dollars*, and the interest on its investments, with premium on gold, &c., has been sufficient during the past two years to pay accruing losses.

4th. NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. It *originated* the system of non-forfeiture of policies, and to it the public are indebted for a system so favorable to the insured.

5th. SUICIDE does not cause a forfeiture of the policy, that being considered an evidence of insanity, and insanity the result of disease.

6th. DIVIDENDS. Its dividends are declared annually, and are available *immediately as cash in payment of premiums*. Many companies declare their premiums annually, but do not pay them till several years thereafter; others defer their declarations for two, three or four years from the time the policy commences. In this Company a party always has a dividend which can be used in the payment of the *second and all subsequent annual premiums*.

7th. ITS DIVIDEND SYSTEM is the "Contribution Plan," by which each member is charged with the exact cost of his insurance, and receives back his surplus payments. These dividends can remain with the Company, participating in its earnings, and be used at any subsequent period in the payment of premiums.

8th. LIBERALITY IN SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES. Experience has shown that cases arise where policies, although technically claims, are not LEGALLY so. The records of this Company bear many acknowledgements from widows and relatives of deceased members of its liberality and fairness in settlement of all such losses. There being no stockholders in the Company to share its profits, interests adverse to policy-holders cannot possibly arise, the Trustees simply occupying the position of arbitrators between the members, with no inducement to take from one and give to another.

CRANE & HAWES,

General Agents for the Pacific Coast, 426 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A. H. WEBB, Special Agent, Portland Office—84, Charles Building, Portland.

D. N. JACKSON, Special Agent for State, Office—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND, October 20th, 1871. d6m

E. A. BURKELEY, President. T. O. ENDERS, Secretary.
AUSTIN DURHAM, Vice President. W. H. St. JOHN, Actuary.

ÆTNA.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1820.

Adopted Mutual System in the year 1861.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL OVER.....$16,000,000.

ITS ANNUAL INCOME OVER.....6,000,000.

WHOLE NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED TO DATE, NEARLY.....100,000.

NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED IN 1870.....11,217.

THE ÆTNA RANKS AS ONE OF THE FIRST COMPANIES IN THE LAND!

IN INCOME, IN ASSETS, IN NUMBER OF POLICIES, IN AMOUNT INSURED, IN SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH, IN SOUNDNESS, CHEAPNESS, PROMPTNESS, AND SUCCESS.

THE AMOUNT OF DIVIDEND A COMPANY CAN PAY ITS INSURED, DEPENDS UPON THE RATES charged for insurance, the AMOUNT of business done, the EXPENSE of doing it, the INTEREST on its investments, the CARE exercised in the selection of its risks, and the TIME when such dividends are paid. In regard to these, as also all other points, the ÆTNA is unsurpassed in advantages by any other Insurance Company in the United States.

The *New York Insurance Monitor* says of the Ætna:—"No Life Insurance Company ever achieved so complete a success as this popular institution. Its popularity is altogether unprecedented in the annals of commercial enterprise in this country."

The *New York Independent* says of the Ætna Life:—"It is to-day one of the *soundest* and *most reliable* Insurance Companies in the United States—every dollar of its assets well secured, more than providing for all liabilities; and it eminently deserves a still greater patronage and the unhesitating confidence of the public."

M. P. MORSE,

General Agent and Attorney for the Pacific Coast, 404 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

MCSERVE, UPTON & BRIGGS,

Special Agents for Oregon and adjoining Territories,

Office—No. 86 Front St., Corner of Washington, Portland, Oregon.

For Sale.

For Sale.

A LOT OF GOOD NICE OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures, and a good office to rent. o17tf RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY.

For Sale or Rent.

MY PLACE, SITUATED FOUR MILES SOUTH OF Portland, on the Macadamized Road. A person who wishes to carry on Gardening preferred. As there are valuable improvements on the place, good recommendations will be required. Apply at my office, No. 5 Stark street. a25dtf WILLIAM STRONG.

To Let.

$1,000 to Loan,

ON ONE YEAR'S TIME, WITH GOOD SECURITY. For particulars see o25dtf DELASHMUTT & BUROH.

House for Rent.

A STORY AND A HALF HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, IN good repair, with a stable and good well of water, located on two lots, at the corner of J and 14th streets. Rent, $20 a month. Apply to o25dtf RUSSELL, PERRY & WOODWARD, 103 Front Street.

Rooms to Let.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT in a Private Family, North side of Washington St., second house from Fifth St. oc19dtf

TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without Boarding, for Single Gentlemen or Small Families. Everything in great order. Apply on the premises, SEMPLE'S BLOCK, oc12dtf Cor. West First and Washington Sts.

Wants.

OREGON CENTRAL R. R.

WANTED

10 CARPENTERS TO WORK ON BRIDGES NEAR end of track. Apply at COMPANY'S OFFICE, Foot of F street, or at end of track of J. Smith, Foreman. H. THIELSEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) to sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, the only low priced under-feed, "lock stitch" machine, licensed by the Singer and other Companies, combining the advantages and equal to any other kind in the estimation of its patrons. No second-hand Home Shuttle Machines at Reduced Prices for sale. Latest Improved received from the Manufactory monthly. Every Agent receives a certificate of Agency from Headquarters. Parties purchasing of them will find Machines as represented. A few more Energetic Agents wanted in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories. Address GEO. W. TRAVER, General Agent, 119 Front Street, o24dawtf Portland, Oregon.

Still Cheaper Goods!

HAVING JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with Large and Varied Stocks of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

BOOTS & SHOES!

I wish to inform the public that I have had rare opportunities to PURCHASE CHEAP AND LARGELY during my stay in San Francisco and will

SELL CHEAPER

Than any House in the State!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. 81 and 83 OF THE

BIG BOOT!

No. 116 Front St.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

E. CAHALIN.

e23dtf

1872. 1872.

THE FIREMEN'S CHOICE!

BY THE REQUEST OF MANY MEMBERS OF THE PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT,

I am a Candidate for

Assistant Engineer!

A. WENDT,

Of Multnomah Engine Company No. 2. oc7dtf

Real Estate

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

Now is Your Time to Invest.

STITZEL & UPTON,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Corner Front and Washington Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Agents for the Sale of Blocks and Lots in

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

TO

East Portland!

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERally desiring to make SAFE and RELIABLE Investments in Real Property, we beg leave at this time to call your attention to this DESIRABLE TRACT, which has been subdivided into Blocks and Lots, and is now in the Market, to be sold in Alternate Lots and Blocks.

No one that has ever visited this body of Land but what will say that it is the MOST ELIGIBLE for SUBURBAN RESIDENCES of any ever offered in this market, the land having a gradual slope from the River back to SEVENTEENTH STREET, there being scarcely any Black in the entire tract, but what is

Fair View of the City of Portland and Willamette River

Can be had. Another advantage this Property will have for Residences: no high water will ever affect the drainage of the city.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company's New Ferry Boat is now making Regular Trips from the Foot of F street, Couch's Addition, to the Foot of Oregon street, Holladay's Addition.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE:

Aside from gigantic Improvements now in contemplation by the Railroad Company, in the construction of Wharves, Warehouses and Machine Shops, quite a number of citizens will commence erecting fine Residences and Business Houses; also, Street improvements, under contract, by grading and planking Holladay Avenue its entire length, to connect with the Sandy Road. We can say that at least a Half Million Dollars will be expended in Permanent Improvements on this Addition the present season.

TERMS OF SALE—40 per cent. CASH down; deferred payments, six and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

NO QUESTION AS TO TITLE

The Title to this property is undisputed, being a portion of the Donation Land Claim of Jacob Wheeler and wife. United States Patent issued, and conveyed by said Wheeler and Wife to Geo. W. Wheeler.

Parties desiring to invest will find Maps and Plats of the property at our Office, or at the Office of Messrs. FERRY, RUSSELL & WOODWARD, and other LAND AGENCIES in the city.

STITZEL & UPTON

Offer for sale a large amount of PORTLAND and EAST PORTLAND RESIDENCE and BUSINESS Property.

A large amount of choice FARMING LANDS for sale, situated in Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Marion, Clackamas and other counties of this State. For PRICE LIST call at our Office.

80-Acre Lot for sale, adjoining Holladay's Addition on the east. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

5 and 10-Acre Lots for sale, adjoining East Portland, on reasonable terms. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

5 and 20-Acre Lots for sale on the Macadamized Road three miles south of the city limits. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

FARMS TO RENT.—We have a number of Improved Farms, situated in Washington county, from 14 to 20 miles of Portland.

WANTED—At this Office, immediately, from two to three hundred Dwelling Houses, situated in Portland and East Portland. Tenants waiting for suitable. sp12dtf STITZEL & UPTON

DRESS MAKING,

BY

MRS. M. A. WINNE,

ROOM NO. 7, UP-STAIRS, JOHN WILSON'S NEW Store, Third Street, between Ankeny and Morrison streets. oc31lm

Hawley, Dodd & Co.

Portland, Oregon

offer for sale at the lowest market price

Hardware, Iron, Steel

and Agricultural Implements.

Exclusive Sale for Oregon for

JOHN DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS,

BY FAR THE BEST PLOW IN USE!

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE THE CELEBRATED

Collins' Cast Steel Plows,

For Either Turf or Stubble Plowing

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE IMPROVED NEW YORK FOR 1871. ATTACHMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

MOLINE GRAIN DRILL!

Manufactured by THOMAS & MAST, at Springfield, Ohio.

And are the Most Successful Drill in Use.

The Lightest Running. The Strongest Wagon.

THE MITCHELL WAGON.

Farm Wagons.

exclusive sale for the Mitchell Wagon with patent Round Reach (something new) no other wagon has these as yet, with them the best wagon for sale. Thus dated. Send for descriptive Circulars.

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!

HAS REMOVED TO THE

Old Post-Office Building,

Corner Alder and First Streets,

G. L. DePRANG,

Manager Branch House.

BANCROFT & MORSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

104 FIRST STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REMOVAL!

RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY

HAVE REMOVED THEIR REAL ESTATE AND Intelligence Business from the St. Charles Hotel to

No. 92 Front Street.

The Office lately occupied by Dean & Fisher, where they may be found at all times, during business hours, ready to offer some of the BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET among which is 633 acres Choice Beaver Dam Land to exchange for City Property. oc14dtf RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY.

For Sale.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY, A GOOD single top buggy, two good buggy horses and a harness. o17tf RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY.

For Sale.

SOME AS GOOD BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND lots and unimproved property as can be found in Portland, East Portland or any other town. Also, improved and unimproved outside lands in this State and Washington Territory. RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY, o17tf No. 92 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

For Rent.

DWELLING HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE City, and Stores on Front, First and Third streets. Also several Farms in Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington and Yamhill Counties. RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY, o17dtf 92 Front Street.

For Sale

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABLISHED Grocery business; also, one-half interest in a well established Livery Stable and Feed Store. Two Saloons in a good locality, and doing a good business. A good two-story Business House, which rents for $100.00 per month; has a well established Saloon and a Cigar Stand. The whole can be bought for $200. Inquire of o17dtf RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY.

PURE LARD OIL!

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICE, MAKING IT the cheapest Machinery Oil. GEO. L. STORY, j7m24tf 45 Front street.

Received by Last Steamer

AT

MEUSSDORFFER'S

The following Fall Styles in

HATS and CAPS

GRAND DUKE,

MORTIMER, CAVALIER,

LIVONIA, NORRY,

AND THE

HUB, CORK-LINING WATER PROOF.

NEW STYLES EVERY WEEK

AT

MEUSSDORFFER'S,

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON.

se20dtf

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

WITH SOMETHING NEW.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s celebrated gardens, a large assortment of Bulbs, Flowering Roots, Hyacinths, and Crocus Pots, which we offer for sale at low rates. Orders from abroad accompanied with cash or good reference, will meet with prompt attention.

OATMAN & MACKEY,

Corner First and Main Streets, Portland, Oregon.

Dealers in Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Oregon and California Produce, Family Groceries, Crockery and Crockery. Fine Wines and Liquors for family use, and everything constituting a FIRST CLASS Family Grocery Store. oc16tf

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE PORTland Postoffice October 27, 1871. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

LADIES' LIST.

Andrus, Mrs Emma
Barrett Mrs P G
Bower, Mrs Clara
Bond, Mrs E W
Bowne, Mrs C A
Burk, Mrs Anna
Case, Miss Fannie
Gall, Mrs C C
Carrahan, Miss M
Coleman, Mrs A M
Cranston, Miss Emma
Chase, Mrs Martha A
Chase, Mrs Ella
Chapel, Mrs E A
Derry, Mrs Isabella
Dempsey, Mrs Mary
Dodge, Mrs Laura
Durbin, Mrs Fannie
Foster, Mrs Laura
Forsythe, Miss L A
Gray, Miss Fannie
Green, Miss Fanny
Goodall, Mrs O P
Gilleben, Ann
Hays, Miss Kate
Hendricks, Mrs L
Krabil Miss Anna
Kraft, Mrs
Lamer, Miss
Lent, Mary A
Leggit, M
Margnan, Mrs
McKay, Miss Hattie
McCaffrey, Mrs Kate
Pelland, Catharine
Rawson, Miss Ida
Ross, Miss Mary A
Rognell, Mrs F M
Ridley, Mrs Kate
Roberts, Mrs Sarah M
Sherman, Miss Ida
Smith, Mrs Wm
Smith, Mrs T C
VanCleave, Mrs W L
Welch, Louisa
Willard, Mrs A J
Welland, Mrs O

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Avery, Thos H
Adams, Rev Wm
Afken, A
Andrews, T W
Austin, Simpson
Byron, Jas
Baker, Jno
Bain, Wm
Battefield, Conrad
Barnhart, W F
Barnes, G H
Beaser, Wm P F
Beeson, Chas
Bingham, Jno R
Boyd, Thos
Boyce, Frank
Bowland, Jas
Bowlsby, G
Burns, Hugh
Burns, Owen
Burns, Robt
Brodrick, F
Buck, Benj
Brownell, J A
Branch, Benj
Cattahold, G
Callahan, T D
Cogswell, J M
Carney, Edward
Cordell, Robt
Colvin, Rowland W
Coleman, Wm
Cole, Luther
Corkin, Phil
Cornell, W A
Cowles, Jas
Cordis, Jno A
Commercial, Ed
Corbett, T
Crosby, S E
Cudd, Dennis
Crippen, Robt
Craddock, Edward
Chase, Jas
Chapman, Thos
Churchill, C N
Chase, Edward
Chenoweth, W
Cummings, W H
Cummings, A S
Dow, Chas
Deacon, Jas
Davidson, Loyar
Davis, Jno H
Davis, Benj
Dunlap, G
Dodson, Eli P
Dorcher, T
Dunn, J
Dugt, Ed
Dunn, Thos H
Durrey, Geo
Dustin, Melville
Dubrace, Isaac
Eaglin, Louis
Eschenburg, J B
Eldershook, F
Elston, Jno
Ellis, Dr A B
Foster, Wm H
Forrest, Wm
Fitzsimmons, H
Fielding, A T
Flick, August
Geyer, Chas
Garson, Jas
Gratio, Richard
Griggs, Ed
Griffith, Wm B
Griffith, Jessie N
Gordon, Paul
Gilshee, A C
Gill, Patrick
Haynes, Jacob
Hand, Wm M
Hammond, Julius
Harmon, C H
Harriss, Wm E
Hendricks, H W
Hendricks, H
Hosley, Jas
Heaton, M
Hannah, Geo
Heath, Robert H
Hofer, Geo
Hoyt, Horace
Horsfall, Jno G
Heughbanks Rev
Hughes, C A
Isham, Jos H
Inkster, Geo
Junker, Jno
Jackson, J & Co
Jeanine
Jones, ——
Jones, Peter
Johnson, Wm A
Kerner, Jno C
Keller, Chas L
Kerns, Hamilton
Knox, Wm
Kingsley, Wm K L
Lulp, Chas
Lawler, Jno W
Larimer, A B
Lamper, F M
Lawlor, Jos
Lacy, Wm
Lovell, Jas B
Long, Julius C
Lindsey, Wm
Langley, E M
Levy, A
Mosher, Wm H
Mossman, H
Mack, Wm
Mann, W M
Maxwell, P R
McClure, E F
McCole, Jno
McKinney, Jno
McKinney, Alex
McCherry, J B
Monaghan, P
Moore, Wm
Moore, Mr
Morris, A
Millikan, Peter
Miller, G F
"Oregon News Bunger"
Nelson, H
O'Donnell, P
Patterson, Jos B
Parks, David
Parks, Nathan
Peabody, F A
Perkins, Nanette
Peterson, J F
Powell, David
Priest, Jno
Philpot, Wm
Rhone, Jacob
Rix, H
Ross, Chas
Ross, J B
Roche, W L
Robbins, G C
Scoggins, W C
Shaw, Geo H
Shortridge, R W
Simmons, P J
Smith, Geo T
Smith, G W
Smith, F C
Smith, James
Sievers & Bro
Sch——r & Co
Stevens, E E
Stevens, Frank
Stewart, Chas E
Stevens, G F
Sullivan, Pat
Tetlemer, S
Thomas, Henry
Thomas, Jr Peter
Thompson, Jos
Thompson, W S
Thomas, A
Traviller, Geo
Vardlen, F H
Wallace, Jno
Wade, Albert B
Wagner, Peter
Watson, Jas T
Westall, C
Webber, Jno
Westfall, Jno W
Westfall, Dr A P
Wheeler, Thos
Wardell, Jno H
Winter, Daniel
Wood, Wm
Wilson, H P
Young, Wm H
Zeigler, Jno
Zobrist, Geo Mack

LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

REMAINING AT THE POST OFFICE AT PORTland, Oregon, Oct. 28, 1871.

Mourning Editor of Harper's Weekly, New York; Hirstand & Co, Dayton, Ohio; Nathan, Miss Julia, Dalles, Oregon; Crow, W. F., Weston, Oregon; Hawk, Miss Birtha, Vancouver, W. T.; Miller, Mrs J H., Mesmes, Kansas; Nice, H. N., Walla Walla, W. T.; Williams, Major G., Salem, Oregon.

E. H. WAKEFIELD, P. M.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1871.

Gold in New York, 111¾.

Portland Bankers are buying Currency at 98½; selling at 99¾.

The decline in Gold is not unexpected, and of course surprises none. It will entail a loss on those who have purchased goods East when Gold was up, if they have to sell them now when Gold is down and still falling. By consulting our exports and imports at the principal shipping ports East, it will be seen that the aggregate value of exports shows a large increase over previous months of this year, and also for the corresponding months of last year, while the aggregate value of imports shows a marked falling off in comparison with the imports of the preceding month of this year. This change in commerce will result in keeping Gold down, as the flow of Specie to Chicago from Europe and the Pacific coast, together with the disbursements and sales by the Government will cause its gradual accumulation, and the stringent money market which is likely yet to rule in the East from the disastrous fire in Chicago will not allow of an heavy speculative or locking up of Gold as formerly when a religious combination to control millions.

The bark *Garibaldi* will clear from here for China the 10th of next month with the following cargo: 5514 bbls and 4672 qr sks Flour, 462 sks Bones and 97 pkgs scraps (irons, etc.)

We present the Consignees of the bark *Almatia* in this issue but the cargo cannot be given before arrival of the vessel.

The bark *Alice Graham* is expected up to-night when the cargo will be unloaded as rapidly as possible so as to take in the cargo of Wheat for Cork waiting here.

The steamer *Montana* left last night with cargo of produce for San Francisco.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* arrived this evening from San Francisco bringing passengers and a full cargo of assorted merchandise. She will leave on Monday evening for San Francisco.

The bark *Helen W. Almy* is loading and will probably sail next Tuesday. She will take on 350 tons Wheat and 100 tons Salmon.

We have on one or two occasions called attention to the probable future market for the Hog product, and from later advices we are more confident that next year's market will remain up to a high figure. Many sections in the Western States growing large crops of cereals heretofore could not obtain a market for their products at rates to justify their being marketed, owing to the cost of transportation and the low prices ruling at the demand markets. The expansion of railroads throughout the United States has been made on a greater scale than any previous year, and many of these sections have been tapped, which has given them low tariffs, and also, together with high prices ruling, enables them to make their Grain, instead of feeding it or a large part of it to Hogs. The consequence is that farmers in the West are marketing their Hogs with great rapidity, owing to its being more profitable to sell them now than to keep them over Winter and feeding them. From the statistical receipts of Hogs at Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, New York, and other places, we learn that the receipts have been very large in some places, as in Boston receipts have more than doubled and in Chicago fully one-half as many more, all of which have been cut up and the Meats taken up by the trade and exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent. Our exchanges East state that notwithstanding the large number of Hogs cut up and cured, the market is comparatively bare, with prices tending up. If this export and home consumptive demand continues as active East as it has for some months past, the market will be kept bare into next year, when, with a lessened supply of Hogs, the Hog product must advance in price materially, which, with the increased railroad tariff by the Continental railroads, will affect the market on this coast, and cause prices to advance in San Francisco and in this market. The advance may not occur before next Spring or Summer, but from our present advices we cannot view it otherwise than that an advance will take place. If, however, the packers should attempt to force sales previous to the advance, they will break the market and prices will recede.

Merchandise Report.

WHEAT.—The market shows no animation, on the part of buyers who are only offering in lots so as not to be considered out of the market; but are not desirous of buying at even the offers made. From enquiries from reliable parties throughout the valley we are firmly convinced that wise farmers are holding back than were thought, and consequently, the supply yet obtainable will reach fully one-third if not one-half of the amount sold. The highest offer we can hear of to day, is $2 37½ ₩ ctl, sacked, and on the spot.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet at $7 50 ₩ bbl for extra, and $6 50@7 ₩ bbl for sup rfine.

OATS.—The bark *Almatia* brought up 540 sks for Government use, which will not be thrown on the market. The market is firm at $2 45@2 55 ₩ ctl, sacked.

POTATOES.—The *Almatia* has on 120 sks of California Market firm for choice Oregon in jobbing lots at $1 80@1 90 ₩ 100 lbs.

EGGS.—Owing to private slaughter, giving market to San Francisco at 50c, dealers were paying 40@42½c ₩ doz to day. We quote market for average country lots, 42½c ₩ doz; fresh selected, 45c.

COFFEE.—Private dispatches give another advance of ¼c in San Francisco and in consequence our market is firm. For Costa Rica and Mocha 22@22½ and other grades in proportion. It is thought the market will advance at least further.

SALERATUS AND SODA.—Dispatches give an advance in the San Francisco market. Our market in sympathy has advanced and is quotable for California at 10c ₩ lb.

SPICES.—By telegraphic advices we are informed of an advance in the San Francisco market, particulars of which will reach us by mail.

SUGAR.—Telegraphic advices give another advance of 16c ₩ lb in San Francisco for raw, with market nearly bare, and a further advance expected soon. Our quotations of this morning cover this advance. Refined must also advance unless competition is too strong between the refineries, so as to prevent a combination.

Daily Receipts of Produce.

Per *O. & C. R. R.*—800 ctls wheat, H F & Co; 400 ctls wheat, J, kegs butter, Corbitt & Mackey; 300 bbls flour, 5 libras; 200 bbls flour, H & C; 250 bbls flour, 250 sks eggs, Loveridge, Wadhams & Co; 2 kegs butter, T & S; 9 sks potatoes, J B M; 50 cs oil, H C & Co; 200 sks flour, T Mackey; 101 sks feed, 20 sks bran, H & T; 89 sks bran 11 sks wheat, M & N; 1 bx butter, C W H; 16 bxs eggs, 3 sks wheat, 3 bxs fruit, J F; 6 bxs eggs, 50 bbls flour, M & N; 191 dressed hogs, J L & Bros; 8 pkgs eggs, Allen & Lewis; 15 sks bacon, 1 sk plums, E & B; 12 bales wool, K Bros.

Per *Senator*—4 sks dr apples, A & L; 2 bxs eggs, B & F; 907 sks wheat, C & M; 83 pkgs, C P Mfg Co; 85 sks barley, City Brewery; 24 dressed hogs, J B H.

Per *Oneonta*—408 sks wheat, S B; 43 sks barley, H W; 334 sks wheat, S & E; 25 sks wheat, H F & Co; 130 sks wheat, K Bros.

Per *Minnie Troup*—2 horses, Wilson; 11 pkgs fish, M & S; 1 pkg fish, W Market; 1 pkg fish, Ferens; 1 bx eggs, 3 coops chickens, 1 sk cabbages; 1 pkg meat, L W & Co; 6 pkgs fish, Willamette Market; 1 bx butter, G G & Co.

EXPORTS.

For *Montana*—7,098 sks wheat; 983 lf sks and 1,007 qr sks flour; 507 sks flaxseed; 200 beef hides; 4 bales woolen goods; 1 dray and $50,000 in treasure.

IMPORTS.

For *John L. Stephens*—3 cs alcohol, 60 pkgs ale, 20 cs axes, 74 pkgs agricultural implements, 26 cs axle grease, 4 bellows; 12 kegs liver; 151 cs boots and shoes; 0 cs, 21 kgs butter; 55 cs blisters; 56 pkgs building material, 108 sks beans; 5 bxs bottles; 26 cs cigars; 1215 bxs candles; 4 cs cheese; 0 cs clocks; 60 pkgs carpets; 84 sks, 5 cks, coal; 18 bbls cranberries; 47 cs canned goods, 82 sks, 22 cs coffee; 01 cs dry goods; 88 pkgs drugs; 81 pkgs dried fruits; 80 pkgs furniture; 96 bxs fruits; 4 bxs glass, 35 pkgs glassware; 63 pkgs hardware; 30 cs hats; 2 bales hops; 8 pkgs hollow ware; 25 pkgs iron; 43 sks leads; 437 bars iron; 73 cases, 174 packages liquors; 40 cases 12 kgs white lead; 5 kgs bar lead; 112 kgs merchandise; 4 cs nails, 24 kgs nails; 2 bbls, 71 cs oil; 50 cs coal oil; 1 cs castor oil; 50 sks onions; 30 bales oats; 180 sks potatoes; 104 sks sweet potatoes; 30 bxs pearl barley; 120 mats rice; 65 sks rice; 03 pkgs rope; 76 pkgs spices; 173 bxs soap; 310 bxs saleratus and soda; 4 coils; 26 sewing machines; 13 cs books and stationery; 24 pkgs saddlery; 187 pkgs starch; 10 cs scales; 2 kgs spikes; 3 stoves; 100 pkgs stove castings; 10 bbls, 25 kgs syrup; 65 pkgs steel; 445 kgs, 200 mats sugar; 240 pkgs tobacco; 111 pkgs tin; 70 pkgs tinware; 32 pkgs teas; 4 bxs yeast powders; 20 cs vichie water; 122 cs wine; 28 cs washing powders; 140 pkgs wagon materials; 19 wagons; 403 pkgs railroad materials; 98 pkgs express freight; 4 flasks quicksilver; 4 cs machinery.

CONSIGNEES.

Per *Almatia*—Knapp, Burrell & Co; Oak Co; Janion & Rhodes, Corbett, Failing & Co; Terry & Hillick; H G Hewett, Bloedel & Co; E J Northrup; A W D M; H Pothilt; L McCraken & Co; Smith & Davis; Hodge, Calef & Co; Hibbard & Co; Friedman & Co; S & W; H B H; S J McCormick; H L Pittock; B S Jones; Corbett & Macleay; W Jackson & Co; B P P; Montag & W; J diamond 2; A A Cohn, diamond 6; Loveridge, Wadhams & Co; A B Richardson & Co; B Irving; C H & Co; H & S; I S Rosenbaum & Co; diamond 8; E L & Co; E S; J Levy Bros; M S, C & Co; O O M Co; J W & E M S; Diamond D; L R & Co; Ray & Elliot; H G; Allen & Lewis; S T & F; Everding & Egrell; Portland Water Co; diamond G Y; Hawley, Dodd & Co; W W Soap Co; D S H; diamond R; C & Co; C M & Co; W B & Son.

Per *John L. Stephens*—4 C C & C; A R Shew; Allen & Lewis; A L B; A H B; A L Shoffer; A D B; J F; A Bros; A S; A L; A C; A M; B Y & Co; A G W; A R Mc; B W; B F D; B L F; B & M; B M F; G H & Co; C W S; O A J; O & McL C & M; C H B; C H W & Co; C P & Co; C W; C A A; Diamond C T; C S & C; C W B; D W; D H C C; D C diamond W; D & B; D W; diamond D T; D M; C Bros D H; diamond D L; D McL E M & Co; E J & Co; E S; E L & Co; E F; E C; E R; E S & M; E & N; F & Co; E F & Bro; F G; F W & Bro; G H; G L & Co; G & S; G L F; G & Co; G A H; G L F & G W T; H, C & Co; H W; H & Co; H & F; H & M; H M; H & H; H & B; H R I; H R A & Co; H & O; H J & Co; H H T; H L B; H & J F; J H B; J & M; J & J Co; J Gray; J S B & Co; J J M; J H F; J & Co; J C F & Co; J S C & Co; J T; J H; J R R; J N E; J W G; J R F; J M B; J Levy Bros; J W C; H S & Co; J Kramer & Co; diamond K & Co; K D & Co; K Bros; K & B; Knapp, Burrell & Co; K & P; L G K; L White & Co; L Bros; L D & Bros; Loveridge, Wadhams & Co; L Mackrey & M; J McCraken & Co; circle M; M Vogt; Mrs Levy; M P & Bros; Mrs Ash; M M & Co; M S; M Gray; Millard & VanSchuyver; Mrs L F Y; N S D; A W & Bros; O F W & diamond O; O H; O N; P & Co; P J; P & J H B; P Z; P V F; H B S; R & C; R P Earhart; P D; R H; S & B; S & Son; Smith & Davis; S & R; S B & Co; S dia E; Falon Gas Co; S R & Co; T H B & C; S Bros; S G & Kidmore; S P R; V M & Co; H P; W & J W F; W C & Co; W H; N Y; Walter Bros; Weidren Bros; W T S; W Beck & Son; C dia W; Williams & Myers; W & M; W T Shanahan; W S B; W A B; W & S; X D B; W F & Co; diam W & Co; J W L E Pratt; S G & Co.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE LAFAYETTE,

ORO FINO THEATER BUILDING.

THE ATTENTION OF EPICURES IS CALLED TO the fact that this POPULAR RESTAURANT has lately been elegantly fitted up.

PRIVATE ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen are attached to the house and every attention will be paid to customers.

The Tables are supplied with the best the market affords.

Meals at all hours.

oc4dtf SOL. HARRIS, Proprietor.

N. H. PACKARD, J. B. SPRENGER.
Late of Cosmopolitan Hotel.

METROPOLIS HOTEL,

Corner Front & Salmon Sts. Portland.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL, WITH NEW Furniture throughout, is now open to the public. Bath Room for the Accommodation of Guests. Free Coach to the House. Come and see us.

PACKARD & SPRENGER, Proprietors.
836tf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

Front St., corner of Morrison,

M. RUDOLPH, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY FURNISHED and refitted.

Rooms can be had by the day, week or month.

Suites of Rooms for the accommodation of families.

Board and Lodging per day, $1 00 to $1 50. Cheaper by the week.

Free Coach to the Hotel from the Steamers and Railroad. o2dtf

NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST THE PRICE of Board and Rooms will be reduced to the following rates:

Transient, Room and Board, per day.....$2 00
" Suites of Rooms incl. Board, Extra....$2 to 4 00
Permanent, Single Room and Board:
Per week.....$10 and upwards
Day Boarders, per week.....$7 00
" Suites of Rooms for Families in proportion.
Beds, per night.....75c

This being the only First Class Hotel in the city—being built of brick, with Bar and Billiard Rooms on the premises. Table and attendance unsurpassed on the Coast, and all the modern improvements—the subscriber trusts with the above combination of advantages to meet with a proportionate share of patronage from the citizens of Portland and the traveling public.

JOHN J. JACOBS, Proprietor
jy29dtf

CHEMEKETA HOUSE,

SALEM, OREGON.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL WITH SUITES of Rooms, especially adapted to the accommodation of families, and supplied with every modern convenience is now open to the reception of guests.

R. F. BARHART, Prop'r.
jy1dtf
7th July, 1871.

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE

FRONT STREET, NEAR MAIN,

Where there is 15-ton muck-a-muck and no arm.

☞ Employers wanting Help, skilled or unskilled, please call.

No bummers allowed on the premises. jy21dtf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!

(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE.)

Corner Washington and Front Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY & C. B. PERKINS,

HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to do to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

Portland, Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

CORBETT FAILING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
IRON and STEEL,
ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Portland, January 2, 1871. ja2dtf

JOHN R. FOSTER

CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

HAS FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES AN assortment of

Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,

THE BEST IN USE.

SHELF and BUILDERS' HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

MINERS' GOODS,

NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.

Which he invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ja2dtf JOHN R. FOSTER.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

about the

Fourth Street Railroad in Portland!

On account of the Old Pioneer,

J. BLOOM,

CITY OF BERLIN STORE,

127 First Street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST with one of the Largest Stocks of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods,
Silks, Cassimeres, Clothing,

LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
GENTS' & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, AND FURS of all kinds; also a Good Stock of

Jewelry of all descriptions,

and SPECTACLES to suit all eyes.

Highest Cash Price Paid for all kinds of Furs. s27d3m

ROSS & HOLDEN'S

STEAM SAWMILL

ON THE

MACADAMIZED ROAD.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAVING PURCHASED THE STEAM SAWMILL located as above, we are prepared, in addition to our logging and Pile business, to contract for and furnish all kinds of dressed and planed Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c. All orders entrusted to us shall receive prompt attention.

E. ROSS,
R. C. HOLDEN.

Office in rear of K. J. Northrup's hardware store, on Yamhill street, between Front and First. s3tf

CEMENT. CEMENT.

HOFFMAN'S

ROSENDALE CEMENT!

IN STORE, BY RECENT ARRIVALS OF CLIPPER Ships, in fine order, and afloat in transitu from New York. For sale by

KITTLE & CO.,

N. W. corner California and Front Sts.,

oc16d1m San Francisco.

The Best Preparation for the HAIR.

KINKEAD'S SAGE BRUSH TONIC.

jy16dtf

OYSTERS.

RECONSTRUCTED:

THE OYSTER DEPOT!

Stark Street,

ADJOINING THE ORO FINO SALOON.

Fresh Shoalwater Bay Oysters!

SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

EWAN & JONES, Proprietors.

Office of A. Wing & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Oysters. oct

OYSTERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF OYSTERS!

AT

Keith's Oyster Saloon.

First Street, bet. Washington and Alder.

Oysters Stewed.....37½
" Fried.....37½
" Fancy Roast.....37½
" Raw.....25
Oysters, Raw, (Double Plate).....37½
by the Hundred.....75

☞ Oysters sent to all parts of the city. o26dtf

DEPOT FOR SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!

G. W. WARREN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS.

Office--Over G. L. Hibbard & Co., Front St., next door to Alder.

Fresh Cargoes THREE TIMES A WEEK from our own deep water beds.

Also, Netarts Bay Oysters, and will deal in Eastern Oysters.

Orders solicited, by Express or otherwise, from all parts of the State, and promptly attended to.

an20dtf G. W. WARREN & CO.

OYSTERS!

THE FIRST LOT OF

FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS

AT

ALISKY & HECELE'S.

s23dtf

Watches and Jewelry.

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

103 FIRST ST.

Diamonds & Jewelry.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

It is a well known fact that I keep on hand the best assorted and finest stock of goods in our line in the State and any one desiring to purchase will find it so.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,

JEWELRY STORE,

103 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

And by the way, we should like all parties having any claim against the late firm to present the same, and all parties knowing themselves indebted to us to call and settle the same. au12dtf L. C. HENRICHSEN.

Grocers.

WM. WADHAMS, Portland.
W. H. LEVERIDGE, A. P. EVERETT, 318 Front St., San Francisco.

LEVERIDGE, WADHAMS & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. G. SNEATH,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, FOREST GROVE.

For particulars, address President Marsh, or

REV. C. M. BLAKE, A. M.,
Forest Grove, Oregon.
jo10dawtf

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE!

Corner Front and Alder Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

EVENING SESSIONS OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Monday, October 16th. Hours of Study, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

DAY SESSIONS as usual. No Vacations.

For particulars call at the College Office, entrance on Alder Street, or address

DeFRANCE & JAMES,
Portland, Oregon.
oc3dtf

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

JOHN D. FOSTER & CO.

UMATILLA, OREGON.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE Consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all points in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Owyhee, and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large

Fire Proof Warehouse

For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.

All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

Consignments solicited. Mark goods, Care J.B.F. U.

Always on hand a full Assortment of

Groceries, Provisions, and Clothing

MECHANICS' MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

Also a large Stock of

IRON AND STEEL,

Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.

JOHN D. FOSTER & CO.
424dtf

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Fast Freight Line TO IDAHO!

ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1871, OUR RATES on FAST FREIGHT (on 50 pounds or upwards, not less than 25 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows

From Portland to La Grande.....18 cents per pound.
" " " Union.....12 " " "
" " " Baker City.....16 " " "
" " " Boise City.....22 " " "
" " " Idaho City.....26 " " "
" " " Silver City.....26 " " "

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Portland, July 1, 1871. jy1dtf

DOWN WITH MONOPOLY!

DRS. ABORN AND LORYEA NOWHERE!

Give the Working Man a Chance!

The Greatest Discovery ever made by Man on this Earth.

RENNICK'S

Wahoo Bitters!

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL IN CURING

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia,

and all Affections of the

Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

IT HAS CURED CASES WHERE THOUSANDS OF dollars had been expended to no purpose but filling the system with mercury, by practical or educated quacks.

Wahoo—(*Euonimus Atropurpureus*) a small shrub growing in many parts of the United States. The bark of the root is a bitter tonic, laxative, attractive, diuretic, and expectorant, and is advantageously used in pulmonary affections, dropsy, constipation, torpidity of the liver, dyspepsia and intermittent fevers.

Read the Certificate of Mr. Thompson, of the Worthington's Boarding House, Front street, Portland:

PORTLAND, October, 4th, 1871.

I hereby certify that I am acquainted with the properties of the Wahoo Bitters, put up by S. J. Rennick. It is one of the best remedies for the Stomach and Blood in the world. In fact, it will cure Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver complaint, Chills and Fever, and has the advantage of not being intoxicating.

J. N. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

This is to certify that I have used the celebrated Wahoo Bitters, and have known several other men in my house who were prostrated with ague and rheumatism, whom it has effectually cured. It acts on the liver and kidneys, surpassing anything I ever used.

J. R. THOMPSON, of Thompson House.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 12, 1871.

This is to certify that I have been sick with chills and fever for the last fourteen days, and have tried a great many remedies, and found them all to be humbugs, and was about to give up everything in despair. Mr. Rennicks heard about my case, and gave me a bottle of his Wahoo Bitters and I was relieved, as if by magic from the hand of God.

A. KOLB,
Philadelphia Brewery, Portland, Oregon.

MCMINNVILLE, Sept. 27, 1871.

This is to certify that I have used Rennick's Wahoo Bitters for a good while, having been acquainted with the Wahoo bark for over thirty years, and when aided by other barks, known only to the proprietor, it surpasses any medicine ever used for Ague, Chills, Fever and all affections of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public. I am going on a visit to Illinois and take some with me.

E. J. WRIGHT.

ELLIS STATION, W. P. R. R., Sept. 24.

I give this of my own free will for the benefit of suffering people: I am fifty-eight years of age, born in Dilley (Yorkshire, England, and a miner; suffered from rheumatism for years; have traveled with crutch and cane for the last two years, but I thank my God that Wahoo Bitters has made me a well man. No humbug about this. Experience has proved that Wahoo Bitters is king of all diseases. I recommend any person any way afflicted to try them.

OLD ARCHY BURTON.
Coral Hollow, W. P. R. R., Cal.

October 3d.

This is to certify that I have used Rennick's Wahoo Bitters, and can with confidence recommend it to all suffering from indigestion and all affections of the liver and kidneys.

JOHN STEGGLES.
Front street, near sawmill.

PORTLAND, October 1st.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted for twenty years, and the more doctors' medicine I took, I became worse when the effects of the medicine was over. I had a dread pain in my side. The doctors said it was my liver, but, thank God, one bottle of the Wahoo Bitters made a change, and I believe it will make a perfect cure.

MRS. SALLY J. L——.

All orders directed through the Postoffice will be at once attended to. The Bitters will be carefully packed and delivered on any boat, properly.

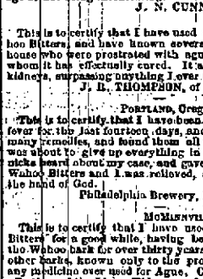
☞ Orders filled by Express, or as directed.

PRICE—$9 per dozen or $1 per Bottle.

Address P. J. RENNICK,
101 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
o6dtf

A. JELLINECK,

IVORY TURNER,



SALMON STREET,

Opp. the Plaza,

Portland, Oregon.

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I CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC, to the newly erected

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where private families can store their plants over winter, and have the best care, as it has room for

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SAN FRANCISCO,

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS.

REPAIRING in a Neat and Workmanlike manner, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes; also, Cross-cut, Mill, Muley, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand-Saws of all kinds, together with a good assortment of Saw Arbors at low cash prices.

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Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.

Dec. 9, 1869. dtf N. W. SPAULDING

TRAVIS & WAGNER,

No. 41 First st., San Francisco, in Golden Gate Mill Warehouse,

MANUFACTURER OF

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES AND PORTABLE MILLS,

AGENT FOR DUFOUR & CO'S CELEBRATED Dutch Anchor Bolting Cloths, Bolting Cloths made up, Smut Machines, Bran Dusters, Mill Irons, Spindles, Bails, Drivers, Steps, Regulating Screws, Silent Feeders, Pulleys, Price Stars, Bolting Screws, Bails and Pins, Canvas Frights and Plaster, Mill Picks, Mill Picks Dressed, Mill Stones Repaired and Rebuilt, Mill Stones Balanced, etc., etc.

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Sold at Factory Prices. Give it a trial. Send your orders to PERRY & PLACE,
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SPAULDING BROTHERS,

RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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Particular attention given to serving

FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS & CHOP HOUSES.

Orders delivered promptly in any part of the city.

Our facilities for buying, the best of Meats are unsurpassed, and our customers can rely upon being served with the very best in the market, at

N. W. corner First and Oak streets.
Portland, Sept. 1, 1871. oldim

UNION MARKET,

Cor. SECOND & WASHINGTON Sts.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST of SCHLOTH & SHERLOCK in the above named Market, I am fully prepared to supply

ALL KINDS OF MEAT

of GOOD QUALITY at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

my12dtf ISAAC BERGMAN.

Portland Market.

E. H. CARLING,

SECOND STREET, COR. MORRISON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge. ROASTED BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON always on hand.

Portland, Feb. 17, 1871. dtf

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Fresh Meats,

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PACKER OF BEEF & PORK

Highest Price paid for all kinds of FAT STOCK.

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GEO. L. HIBBARD. THOS. H. YEAKEY.

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DEALERS IN

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DRIED FRUITS,

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED,

Doors, Windows, Blinds, Lime, C

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FRACTIONAL BLOCKS
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t 11 and Twenty-sixth Streets, about
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PROPERTY IS WELL SITUATED,
of S level, no grading required, and
OR SPECULATION!
ORTABLE TO BE FOUND
the following
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the balance in six, twelve and eigh-
per cent interest per annum.
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ices, enquire at our Office, where
GOLDSMITH BROS.
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AT
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First Class.
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THAN ANYWHERE ELSE ON
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WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
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ROAD LETTING.
PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Notice.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UN-
Wednesday, November 15, 1871, at the
in Kalama, Washington Territory, for
LEDGING AND TRACK-LAYING ON
miles North-Northwest,
five miles from Kalama.
ill be arranged in subdivisions of five
for one or more subdivisions.
forms, etc., may be seen and further ex-
at the office of Thomas B. Morris, En-
Bridge, in Kalama, on and after
22, 1871.
For the West,
J. GREGORY SMITH,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Tacoma, Nov. 1,
1871.
ERCANTILE AGENCY!
Established, 1841.
OLDEST AND BY FAR THE MOST
PASS IN EXTENT OVER OF-
ation of Banking and Mercan-
DUN & CO.,
Proprietors.
Stark & Fisher Sts.,
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mation as to the antecedents, capital, ca-
acter of all parties engaged in trade; als
ECTION OF PAST DUE ACCTS
unequalled facilities. oct3tf
O. SERVENAY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
ELLAS AND PARASOLS,
FIRST STREET,
OOR OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
WORK DONE TO ORDER.
HE LOW PRICES FOR REPAIRING.
Common Umbrellas, only..... 75 cents.
" " " ..... 50 "
" " " ..... 25 "
Work in Proportion, at the
MBRELLA STORE,
131 FIRST STREET. d1
MILK!
MY CATTLE ON SHARES ONLY I CAN
BEST Milk brought to the city.
ORDERS and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied
Prices A wice a Day!
ART WHAT THE BELL RINGS.
orders at McGinn's Bakery and at
's, Second street between Main and
JOHN BATHUM,
Portland Dairy.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL XI PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1871. NO 200

SUPPLEMENT.

THE DESOLATION OF CHICAGO.

A gentleman of Chicago has written to a friend in San Francisco the following in regard to the fire:

As I write you, at least fifteen hundred acres of the most densely populated—the most wealthy point of the city—are in one chaos of ashes. I wandered almost alone (Charley with me) through many of the streets at 12 P. M. to-day. The intense heat from the bricks that lay in piles, and red-hot, made the walk next to impossible—nay, not for the terrific wind that occasionally blew a draught of fresh oxygen, I believe I should have perished. Not more than a dozen foolhardy, like myself, perhaps, dared to venture through the fiery ordeal. I must see these dear old streets—every street number and been familiar to me; I know the architecture of every building. I had seen the hovel disappear and the palace arise like magic. I knew nearly every firm and every business man. Many an one had grown through the talismanic influence of Chicago's prosperity, rich riches and power. I knew the kind-hearted and open-handed business men of Chicago; the gorgeous palaces of art; the very names on the signs were as much a part of my life as are the flowers, the walks, the pasture, or the conservatory, the essence of the gardener's life. Do you wonder I tried the experiment? First I went down Clark street, commencing at Harrison street, and extending in width from the river to the lake.

ALL WAS A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

With difficulty I wended my way to Jackson, where the fire drove me back—every house gone. The new Pacific Hotel, seven stories high and not finished, was melted with the rest; the same with the Bigelow House and the Palace that Honore had nearly completed, the Rock Island depots, full of cars—everything. Then I went back to Twelfth street, crossed the bridge, found Charley at Emerson's and with him I commenced the terrible walk I began to describe. The policemen at Randolph-street bridge would scarcely let us cross, as "none would live in that heat." Van Buren street, Polk street and Adams street bridges were burned; Madison street bridge was impassible. After I crossed the bridge I entered the chaos of ruins. A more complete picture of Hell could not be imagined. The rails on the street railroad track were bent and stood on end—sometimes melted by the heat. The pavement in many instances was burned entirely across.

HAD TO HOLD MY BREATH

Many times while going half a block. There are no walls standing, with a few exceptional instances. All the ruins are hot, smouldering piles of brick and stone. I found the State Savings Institution looked as if they had stood the fire; that did me some good, as I have a tender feeling for myself even in the general calamity. No human being can get to them for days. The Court House was completely gutted, but all the walls are standing. The records of all Courts are properly are totally destroyed. There are conflicting rumors that many of the prisoners were destroyed in the flames.

WITH TERRIBLE DIFFICULTY

I worked me up Clark to Madison and Madison to Dearborn street. Here I was on my own standing ground. The *Tribune* office, permanently fire proof walls, four feet thick, iron and cement floor, metal roof—made to stand till the great end should come—is now half fallen, and all of its interior as white as a freshly opened lime kiln. Reynolds' block, which was below the foundation, sank down—how much below the lake for aught I know. The fire was terribly hot just about where our office, Nos. 39 and 44, sank. I unhooked my key and threw it in so as to help the demons that were hailing at my destiny. Then I got opposite the Tremont House and in front of the *Journal* office. I should not think that the *Journal* would live long again. Well, as I stood here, and so far as I could see to the north, south, east and west, was the rolling smoke, the lurid ruins, the KINGDOM of Desolation. Through the blinding smoke, the sun broke through with such a strange, lurid, sinister brilliancy, that my heart almost stopped beating. Those weird lines of Campbell came as visible to me as the sun's rays:

"The sun's eye had a sickly glare—
The earth with age was worn,
And skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man."

WAS I THE LAST MAN?

If I were I could not have witnessed a more complete scene of desolation and ruin than that which now encompassed me. The effort to proceed to the lake or river on these streets was unsuccessful, and after endeavoring until my lungs were sore, my face blinded and my eyes almost used up, I contented myself with retracing the bridge and making the way I came. There a man could have taken an army of 500 lives lost, as in many instances whole squares were encircled with flames before the victims were aware of immediate danger.

I SAW TWO DEAD MEN

on Clark street; they were caring for themselves. Fever is wild on this subject, and it is impossible to place any credit in statistics to the truth. As to the amount of property destroyed, an effort to estimate that would be visionary; but let me estimate a few buildings that, without their contents, were worth as buildings alone, over $400,000. A rational guess, not estimate, would put the loss at one billion of dollars.

THE FIRE COMMENCED

on DeKoven, on the West Side, and took down the river to Adams, averaging three blocks in width—a distance of three-quarters of a mile. It crossed the river at a little north of Harrison street, and consumed every thing from the river to the lake, seven-eighths of a mile in width—excepting one on Market street, owned by Finch & Fuller, wholesale druggists. This is the only wholesale store in Chicago standing now; making just a mile to the north, to the mill branch; crossing that, it has burned two miles to the northward, consuming every house. The width of the North Side will average a little over a mile. I do not believe the fire will extend much further north, as the wind has died away and the houses are scattered.

THE WATER WORKS

blew away at about 10 o'clock this morning, and there is no water in all Chicago. God help the 100,000 men and women who have fled for their lives. God help the 200,000 who this night are demoralized by fear that their own homes will burn before another rising sun. There are no newspapers of any kind in Chicago—no business but supplying water to the famished. All the coal in Chicago is burned. The cold winter is near. No gas, no light. Good God, how can I think of what I have seen to-day. That horrid, horrid dream besets me, still. Why can't I shut my eyes and sleep, and in the morning cast off this terrible nightmare?

Another Account.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The scene presented on Wabash avenue on Monday, for a period extending from 4 o'clock A. M. till late in the day, was a most extraordinary one, calling to mind most vividly the retreat of a routed army. The lower part of the avenue had, as early dawn, been occupied by residents of burned quarters, who sought safety for themselves and their chattels by depositing them on the grass plats skirting the sidewalks. For a long distance these plats were occupied by families, mostly of the lower classes, with their household goods. They supposed that they had discovered a place of security, but their confidence in this regard proved to be unfounded. As the fire commenced spreading on the avenue, a wild scene of confusion ensued.

THE STREET WAS CROWDED

With vehicles of all descriptions, many drawn by men who found it impossible to procure draught animals. The sidewalks were filled with a hurrying crowd, bearing in their arms and upon their backs and heads clothing, furniture, etc. Ladies dressed in elegant costumes, put on with little or no attempt at protecting them, and with costly apparel of all kinds thrown over their arms and shoulders, staggered along under the unwonted burden.

TOOK WOMEN

With mattresses upon their heads, or weighted down with furniture. Nearly every one wore a stern expression, and moved on without a word, as if they had braced up their minds to endure the ills without manifesting any emotion. Occasionally, however, the wail of women and children rent the air, bringing tears to the eyes of those who witnessed the manifestations. Poor little children peered in the cold night air and looked with widely open eyes upon the scenes they could not comprehend. Ludicrous incidents were of common occurrence, lighting up with a sort of horrible humor the terrible realities of the situation. Women would go by with

DOGS IN THEIR ARMS.

Their pets being all they had saved from the ruins of their homes. An octogenarian ran into a yard with a large cat enfolded in his feeble grasp. Men dragging wagons were green vails over their faces to protect their eyes from the blinding dust. Drunken men staggered among the crowds, apparently possessed of the idea that the whole affair was a grand municipal uproar, in which they were taking part as a duty that should be discharged by all good citizens. Trucks passed up the street loaded with trucks, on which sat

LADIES IN COSTLY GARB,

And with diamonds in their ears and on their fingers. But one day before they would have scorned the idea of riding in anything less imposing than a luxurious landau or coupe; but their pride was leveled in the presence of the universal imminent danger, and they were thoroughly glad to get the humblest cart in which to place themselves and their valuables. The greater portion of the people know not whither they were going. All they knew was that

THE HORRIBLE FIRE WAS BEHIND THEM

And that they must move on. The stream poured southward for hours—the broad avenue being filled from house to house with men, women, children, horses, mules, vehicles, wheelbarrows; everything that could move or could be moved. Truckmen and express drivers were hailed from the steps of houses or eagerly pursued by the occupants, with the view of securing their aid in removing household goods, to places of safety. In many instances the appeals were unsuccessful, their services having been previously engaged by other parties; but when they were disengaged they charged the most exorbitant prices, ranging from $5 to $100 a load, and turning on their noses at offers of amounts less than they asked. This class of people made

GREAT PROFIT

Out of the calamities of their fellow-citizens. Their pockets may be heavy to-day, but their consciences, if they have any, should be still heavier. The instances of generosity were, however, far in excess of those of greed and selfishness. People from districts which had not already been burned, or who had secured their own goods, turned in with a will and worked to assist their friends, and frequently rendered aid to persons whom they did not even know. Good angels in the shape of women distributed aid among the sufferers, and spoke kind words to those who seemed to labor under the severest affliction. Human nature, God be thanked, has its bright as well as its dark sides.

THE CROWDS MEET.

In addition to the crowds pressing southward, throngs of people moved northward to see what they could see. And these counter currents frequently caused a jam that was almost inextricable. But after great effort, interspersed with considerable loud talking and no small degree of profanity, the deadlock would be removed, and the opposing surges would again make slow progress. When the church on the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street took fire it seemed as if no limit could be placed to the southward march of the monster.

AN IMMENSE THRONG

Was collected in the vicinity of Harrison street and Hubbard court, and word was passed among them that Laird Collier's church was about to be blown up. The intelligence spread with the rapidity of lightning, and then ensued a terrible

STAMPEDE

to the avenue, helter-skelter, pell-mell. It was every one for himself, and devil take the hindermost. Little consideration was had as to age or sex. Fortunately, however, no one was seriously injured in the fearful rush, and the people poured in disjointed masses toward the various side streets, many not deeming themselves safe till they had placed several blocks between themselves and the point from which the danger was expected to proceed.

AND SO THE DAY WORE ON,

The living kaleidoscope making constant changes, but ever presenting the same sad aspect. Excitement, sorrow, grief, terror, panic, madness, colored everything, reduced simply to a few touches of indiscriminate fear. The whole absolutely grotesque in their relation to the all-pervading horror.

ANOTHER PART OF THE SAD STORY.

[From the Chicago Journal, October 11.]

One of the most thrilling and painful little incidents of the conflagration on the North Side was mentioned to us this morning. A couple of families, the heads of whom were teamsters, living near the lake shore, not far from the water works, stuck to their homes until the last moment, in the hope of saving a portion of their effects. They were cut off by the flames, however, and compelled, to fice as they could, but the only direction in which they could go was into the lake. The men succeeded in getting their teams hitched up, and hastily putting themselves and families on the truck wagons, they drove into the lake as far as possible without freezing. This was at six o'clock on Monday morning. There they were obliged to stay through that live long day, scorched by the heat almost beyond the power of endurance, and obliged

TO DIVE INTO THE WATER

at frequent intervals, to keep from being consumed. At six o'clock in the evening a small tug approached the group of sufferers and took away the women and children, but could not take the men. The husbands and fathers were left there for twelve hours longer, and finally, on Tuesday morning, were rescued by another boat. All of the party are at the house of friends on the West Side, but the sufferings and exposure of the weaker ones may yet terminate fatally.

IN SEARCH FOR A MURDERER.

Soon after the murder of the man Reddy by the saloon keeper Perisre, on Van Buren and Halsted streets, on Monday night, a crowd of Irishmen gathered around the premises and rushed into the building in search of the murderer, but he had fled. A more infuriated mob was never gathered up in this city, and could they have got hold of the Italian brutish they would have hanged him to the nearest lamp-post in spite of all efforts on the part of two or three policemen present.

EXTORTIONISTS.

Some persons have dispositions which, when an opportunity is presented, prompt their incumbents to take advantage of their suffering fellow beings and prey upon their misfortune. In such times they become veritable human jackals, sharks and hyenas. Thousands of instances of this kind could be recounted as having occurred during and consequent on the great misfortune which has just afflicted our city. In many parts of the city which remain unburned, bakers, grocers and butchers have raised the price of their stocks in trade to ortelly exorbitant propositions, and refuse under any circumstances to abate a cent on their demands. Many of the landlords have also joined the army of extortionists, and now that shelter is required by suffering humanity from the cold and damp, refuse to allow their vacant houses to be occupied except by payment, in advance, of fabulous monthly rent. A small 6-room cottage in the West Division, which a few days ago could only have been rented for about $12 to $15 a month, could not be hired yesterday under $75 a month, the landlord even congratulating the person who took the cottage off his hands on having encountered so enterprising and generous a man as he! A hundred instances of this character can be quoted, but the above will suffice to illustrate the baseness of some specimens of miscalled humanity.

PATROL OF CITIZENS.

Citizens of the West Division turned out last night to the number of many thousands and patrolled the streets, armed to the teeth, and kept a strict watch for burglars and incendiary wretches. There was but little sleeping done by the heads of families. During the night pistol shots were heard at frequent intervals in various localities.

DRUNKENNESS AND DISORDER.

In the corner near Kinzie street bridge, on the North Side, a number of buildings are still occupied—several are saloons—and last evening they were in full blast, and the drunken loafers coming from them crowded people from the sidewalks and insulted those who were searching for lost friends. Cannot the order of the Mayor against open saloons be enforced? Many saloons having closed front doors had open side doors, and though they would sell nothing, yet customers go in and help themselves and then pay.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

A fine Newfoundland dog has constantly employed himself since early yesterday morning in watching the premises recently occupied by his master, opposite the Court house, and can neither be coaxed nor driven away. Food and water are amply supplied to this faithful watchman.

SHARP JUSTICE FOR INCENDIARIES.

The following reports have been gathered with reference to incendiaries killed:

A boy attempted to help on the conflagration by igniting shavings line saturated with kerosene and throwing it into a building on Thirty-second street. He received his deserts at the hands of firemen, who saw the act, and now "sleeps in the valley."

A man, name unknown, was shot by a negro at the corner of State and Thirty-second streets. His offense was that he set fire to a building to obtain better opportunities for pillage.

Bridget Hickey was arrested for setting fire to a barn in the rear of a house on Burnside street. By some mistaken idea of clemency she was not hanged.

Two men who were caught trying to set fire to the Jesuit Church on the West Side, were disposed of without ceremony, and the lookers-on were pleased to say "Served 'em right."

About noon yesterday a barn on the corner of Burnside and Twenty-fourth street was observed to be on fire. Knowing that it must have been the work of an incendiary, the neighbors united to extinguish it, filling their coats, hats and everything they could get hold of with sand. The fire was extinguished in good time, and a man found in there was captured. It is stated that he was shot. Whether the report is correct or not is unknown.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a man, also residing on Fourth avenue, caught a man in the basement of his house, name unknown, armed with hay and matches. He gave the alarm and the incendiary was caught, stoned and battered to death. His body lies on the avenue yet, near Fourteenth street.

From Commissioner T. B. Brown the following incident was learned: At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a colored man, name unknown, observed a white man sneaking around his house on Fourth avenue. He fired the barn in the rear of the house and was instantly shot dead.

Among the special policemen sworn in on the South Side yesterday was a negro called "Luke" Costello, who was assigned to a beat on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a white man, whose name is unknown, was looking upon the ruins, when Costello warned him off. He answered that he was only a spectator and was doing no harm, when the negro raised a piece of lead pipe, with which he was armed, and smashed in the man's skull, killing him on the spot. The crowd followed the negro, and would have hanged him but for the interference of a couple of policemen, who rescued him and locked him up in the Cottage Grove Station.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon residents on the South Side were alarmed by the cry of fire, which increased when they saw smoke ascending from Mr. Schafer's store, corner of State and Thirty-first streets. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, and, owing to the devilish ingenuity used by the scoundrel who did the work, much difficulty was found in extinguishing the fire. Commissioner Sheridan happened to be near the place, and assisted to put out the blaze. A meeting of over two hundred citizens was held immediately, and Mr. Sheridan empowered the Chairpersons. There was indignation enough to have put a summary end to the devil had he been caught, and a determination to treat all such as dogs unworthy of life.

Another man was shot last evening by a police officer, who detected him in the act of attempting to fire the Jesuit Church, on Twelfth street.

A excited crowd gathered round the West Division Police Station about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, intent upon making an application of lynch law to a man who was alleged to have tried to set fire to a house on Milwaukee avenue; three or four ropes were flourished vigorously in the crowd, and several speeches were made by parties urging them to arrest the incendiary from the hands of the police, but the latter were firm, and at the last accounts the man was still a prisoner in the cell.

Morals in our Schools.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

The law requires every teacher of our public schools to have a certificate of "good moral character." Its purpose is that they shall teach good morals by example and precept. They have thus no right to be deaf, blind or dumb respecting the morals of their pupils. No doubt parents ought chiefly to train up their children to be truthful, honest, industrious, virtuous in thought and deed, generous and honorable in all their conduct. No doubt Sabbath-schools and churches should do the same thing with all the youth under their care or influence. Yet it belongs to our schools also to make moral teaching a *specialty*.

Our public schools, supported by the people, and for the people, should be examples of excellence in this respect. A fear exists that teaching good morals will lead to teaching religion and then to sectarianism, and hence the subject is often avoided. Earnest and excellent teachers forbear to impart or impress the principles of moral obligation, lest the suspicion should attach to them of interfering with the religious belief of their patrons. Less faithful teachers are glad thus to excuse themselves from the trouble. The result is that merely intellectual acquirements and discipline occupy the chief attention. The child grows up with the idea that knowledge and talents are of more importance than character. Under this impression the youth emerges into the world of responsible action. The desire of favor in social life, of success in business, or of honor in public service, is early and constantly stimulated. Talent, skill, and even mere shrewdness or sharpness in trade, win a kind of applause, irrespective of morality, and our youth of both sexes come to regard strict truth, honesty and virtue of secondary importance. Success is counted the chief thing in life. The maxim is: "It must be won, right or wrong." As selfishness rises, obligation sinks, and at length a person's interest, not his duty, dictates all his conduct. The sway of such a spirit finally dissolves all the bonds of society, and when the restraints of law or of a tyrant hand are removed, as lately in Paris, the cry is heard from all quarters, "Down with the rich!" "Burn the palaces!" "Away with the nobility!" The shock of fire, like that of Chicago, is terrible. The selfishness that looked its gates barred its doors, closed its shutters, and would not listen to the entreaties of the starving, or look with pity upon the dying is more terrible. The thieves, incendiaries, robbers and murderers, prowling among the ruins and preying upon the helpless fugitives, is the most terrible fact of that terrible conflagration! Words cannot express the horror of such deeds! They show what man can be when the restraints of law are removed, if he has no law of right within himself. They show that in every community men live who would do like things if unrestrained, and that their numbers will increase and their power will become dominant unless in every place the children and youth are taught and made to feel their need of moral principles, even more than of learning.

The objection may arise that motives of self-respect, of pride or of mere expediency fail to secure permanent integrity of character; that all such low motives are overborne by the strong temptations to the passions, or appetites, or desires of gain, and that the soul must be invested with a mightier force in order to be a law of good unto itself.

Grant this need, and let the teacher feel not only at liberty, but sacredly bound to present the strongest possible motives to perfect the morals of his pupils. Timidity in the path of duty is folly. Fear of the displeasure of patrons is the betrayal of trust. Neglect is ruin. His position of duty is exalted. Better fail in any and in every study than fail to correct the first and every sign of wrong in his pupil. Law aims at the conscience and the will, through the intellect. Let its force be felt. The gentle but firm hand of kindness moulds the affections. It is easy to impress children, so that they will fear, even if they do not always abhor to do wrong. Their conscience must be nurtured in little things. Honor must be put upon truth and virtue and kindness, more than upon mere talent or knowledge. In cities no larger than Portland, and even in small villages, dozens of boys, at first idle and vagrant, are becoming adepts in gambling, drinking, debauching, theft and robbery. Young girls, led on by the attractions of dress, shows, theatres and the attentions of those whose trade it is to make false promises, swiftly tread the path to ruin and soon become the polluted companions of the vile. An under-stratum of society is thus formed and increased, that must live and will live by their vices and their crimes. Law restrains, arrests and punishes a few victims here and there, but the soothing mass below chafes, ferments and spreads like the leprosy, infecting wider neighborhoods, until the morals of the whole community suffer a partial paralysis, and virtuous people rid and abet the vicious in the way of business, trade and rents; excusing their consciences with the plea, that vices and crimes are necessary evils, and that they may as well share the profits as let others have them. But a crisis always comes sooner or later. Vice is ruin. Its victims quickly perish without hope, while its seeds extend the harvest of death. The public burdens become heavier, which the earnings of the industrious and the wealth of the more fortunate must not only support regularly, but which increase indefinitely. Besides this, the communist idea "to level down," spreads and organizes bands of incendiaries, thieves and robbers. The end is martial law or a vigilance committee. The time comes in which these means utterly fail. The sure and partially tried remedy for a self-governed people like ours, is to be a law of righteousness unto themselves; to have it early impressed upon their own hearts individually.

The public school affords one of the best opportunities to do it. Incipient tendencies appear among children, even the youngest. The good and the evil spring up together in the school room and on the play ground, under the teacher's eye. The former must be cherished, and the latter nipped in the blade or the bud. What if a controlling motive must be drawn from thoughts of God and soul's eternity, shall the puerile complaint and odium of "religious teaching" prevent the child's welfare or the safety of the community? Shall not the teacher go right on, forming a true character, even at the risk of place and immediate favor? Will speedily? The best and noblest members of society are held by the law of conscience within. They have become strong in virtue by habit, as well as by observation and reflection. It is possible to establish every child in the ways of virtue and truth, and thus ensure his or her own well being and the public good also. Every teacher who faithfully strives to secure this result will merit and receive the confidence and the approbation of the public whom they serve. G. H. ATKINSON.

Supt. Schools, Multnomah Co.

A Posthumous Speech,

Cove, Oregon, Oct. 21, 1871.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

Sir—The usual monotony of our quiet town was considerably ruffled one day last week by the sudden announcement that Hon. James H. Slater was determined to inflict one of his posthumous tirades on our weak and unpretending populace, for the purpose of explaining to their benighted understandings the intent and meaning of the "New Departure. This man Slater belongs to us of Union county—in fact, since he came here a few years ago, he has swung around the circle; in short, we made him; but fair is it from our intention to boast of the fact, but history forces the confession. He is now member of Congress from Oregon, as some of your readers may have heard, and for the last few months has been reported to be a proselyte to the New Departure, and when his intended speech was announced, we expected to hear a reconciliation between New Departure and modern Democracy, for we had regarded him as a sort of fly loaf to that movement—an explanatory apostle as mediator between our old line Democrats and the Democratic political hermaphrodites of Ohio. In short the supposition was abroad that while in Washington he had discovered the particular moral endurance which, when applied to the Democratic political cancer, would heal all dissensions between the perpendicularity of Oregon Democracy and the faithful of Ohio.

Our school house has the capacity for seating one hundred persons, and on this occasion was crowded with such a multitude that not more than seventy seats were vacant.

Now let us examine Slater's political status, for he is at this time angling for the next Congressional nomination. It has been generally supposed all over the State that he and Senator Kelly were New Departurists, but last night he opposed the adoption of such a platform by the Democrats here next year, and the general drift of his speech was in opposition to it, while occasional paragraphs would indicate *a quasi* approval of it!

Now this is a matter of record in Union county. After the Montgomery county resolutions were adopted, and prior to the Ohio State Convention, he told several reliable persons here that he was a new departurist and indorsed the new movement *in toto*. He even went further than this, and said that the campaign of 1868 was fought *practically* on the same ground, which means that as the platform of '68 declared the amendments to be null and void, the Ohio Democrats, in *reality*, believe them to be so still. While in Walla Walla recently he pretended to be a departurist in every sense of the word. What does this show? He is either attempting to ride two horses at once, or he regards the Ohio platform as a mere sham. Either case will certainly lead to his rejection.

In his speech last night occurred these words: "Mark my words, the day and the hour are not far distant when the Democracy will succeed to power, and the first work done will be the complete abrogation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments." He said the Ohio platform recognize them as "accomplished facts, but fraudulently accomplished," and if any person doubted it "let him run against a nigger on election day." There has never been any question among Democrats as to the amendments being accomplished literally, but the difference was as to whether they should be accepted as parts of the Constitution *never to be disturbed*. The Vallandigham resolutions promised never to "disturb" them, and it is not true that the battle of 1868 was fought on the same ground. The Ohio platform does not make any such promise, and I believe myself that it is "practically" the same as that of 1868. Then they denounced them as null and void, and this year they recognize them as "accomplished frauds," to be laid aside, as Slater expresses it, when it shall come before proper courts, "for want of having received proper endorsement from the States." Therefore, the intention of the Democrats, in case of their accession to power is "practically" the same. He has probably concluded that the new movement has caught no Republican napping, so he might as well get rid of the charge of intent to deceive.

By the way, this new departure reminds me of a "little story." An eccentric lawyer built for himself an octagonal office, having eight equal sides, and its peculiar construction attracted the attention of some raw Irishmen, who stopped and gazed at it with unabated curiosity. This enraged the lawyer, who was within, and he went to the window and asked them if they took his office to be a church.

"Yes," replied one of them, "we did for a moment, but learned our mistake when we saw the divil poke his head out of the windy."

So it is with the new departure. Viewed carelessly from a distance, it presents some apparently good points; but look out when "the divil pokes his head out of the windy."

Mr. Slater spoke at considerable length on the despotism of the Government; set up a pitiful howl at the tyranny of the Ku Klux bill, the annihilation of the jury system, etc.; wept over the fallen condition of the South, and said no outrages were committed there, for if there *were*, it would not prosper so materially; he said no country *could* prosper that was governed as the South is; he then said that he wasn't surprised that outrages were committed there, for the patient was doctored too much; explained the condition of the South as having been caused by the turning loose of 4,000,000 negroes; and then said two crimes were committed in the North to one in the South (which suggested that all we lack in the North is 4,000,000 negroes); denied the political character of the Ku Klux; and then said the hatred of them by the Radicals was caused from *partisan motives*; finally said the Ku Klux were not to blame, for the negroes knew nothing but to steal, and naturally *would* provoke outrages; and capped the climax by denying the existence of any Ku Klux at all!

He then proved that our expenses are greater than they were in 1860. In fact, it was a right good Democratic speech. Slater is a good fellow and means well. He had written down most of his speech on the new departure, in order, as he said, that he might not be misrepresented, and I am blushing yet to remember the furtive glance he directed at your humble servant when he said it. Hence all this pains to tell it just as he told it.

T. T. G.

THE SALEM WATER WORKS.

Portland has talked a good deal about water works but it is slow to move in building them. The following description of the Salem water works, which we take from the *Farmer*, will be of interest here and in all parts of the State:

Salem has enjoyed the luxury of water works more than a year ago there was not a good hotel within her limits—no gas or water works. Now there are two first class brick hotels, one of them the largest and best north of San Francisco, and as good as any on the coast. Last autumn Messrs. Borrows & Tuthill supplied a great want by introducing gas, and a few weeks ago we were furnished with the other great desideratum. On the 29th ultimo, at 11:30 A. M., the Salem Water Company turned the wholesome and sparkling waters of our beautiful Willamette into their mains, and sent it coursing through our streets. As this important enterprise is now an established success, it will interest our readers to know something of its history.

An abundant supply of good water is indispensable to all cities. As the capital of Oregon, and a town of 4,000 people, Salem was under particular obligations to furnish this requisite. The water in the wells is cool and clear, but it is doubtful whether any of it is healthful, while it is certain that that portion in the business part of the town is not fit to drink. The well water requires too much soap in washing, and the supply is not convenient for bathing, sprinkling, extinguishing fires, etc. These facts have directed attention for some time to the necessity for the construction of water works. But as the streets of Salem are very wide, and the population not compact, and but small, capital would not invest in water works without a pledge of adequate compensation from the city for the water furnished it for fire and other public uses. Last December, two petitions applied to the Common Council for a franchise to furnish water—one, Mr. C. E. Burrows, of the gas works, and the other, Messrs. Martin & Allen, grocers in Salem. Both asked $2,000 a year in consideration for the water to be furnished to the city. The proposition of Martin & Allen was accepted, after some amendments, one of which reduced the amount to be paid by the city to $1,800 a year, and another required the construction of a reservoir with its base 80 feet above the grade at the intersection of Commercial with State street. The franchise is to continue seventeen years, and the owners of the franchise are required to lay down and supply one mile of pipe the first year, and another mile the next year.

On the 23d day of February last, the water franchise was transferred to the Salem Water Company, consisting of J. M. Martin, David Allen, W. F. Boothby and H. Stapleton. Boothby was elected President and Superintendent, Allen Secretary, and Martin Treasurer.

Steps were immediately taken to begin operations. Considerable time was spent in determining from what source to obtain water. It was finally decided best to take the water from the river, as that was as good as could be had, and could be relied upon for an abundant and permanent supply. The next thing to be determined was the place for the location of the works. The present site was selected, on account of its being the best point near the city for tapping the main current of the river. Contracts were immediately made for the construction of the reservoir. Mr. Boothby was sent to San Francisco with instructions to procure the best machinery and pipes. He purchased a fine steam pump, Blake's patent, eighty horse power, capable of raising 150,000 gallons per hour. He contracted with the Miners' foundry for nearly two miles of cast iron pipe, such as is in general use in other cities. This material was to be delivered by the 30th of June last, and it was expected to have the works in operation soon after that time. But unexpected delays kept back some of the material for about three months.

Mr. Boothby superintended the construction of the works. The reservoir was built under contract by Johnson & Prentice, of this city. It rests upon a frame work eighty-feet in height above a stone foundation three feet high. The frame is a complete net work of timbers, firmly knit together by braces and iron bolts. It is fifty by sixty feet. The reservoir resting upon this framework is seven feet in depth, and will contain 170,000 gallons of water.

The pump is located a few feet west of the reservoir, at the bottom of a circular shaft, fifteen feet in diameter and twenty-three feet in depth. A suction pipe eight inches in diameter runs 350 feet west from the pump to the river, and projects seventy-five into the stream, reaching out into the main current where the water, at its lowest stage, is eighteen feet in depth. The pipe is weighted down by rocks, and is protected by a screen so as to prevent trash from getting into the pipe. The mains are connected directly with the pump, and extend nearly two miles through the most populous portions of the city. The main passes directly under the reservoir, which is supplied by a perpendicular pipe of the main, and works on the principle of the stand pipe. For the purpose of extinguishing fires, the water may be shut off from the reservoir, and forced directly into the mains, in a manner similar to the Holly plan. By this arrangement the water may be pumped into the reservoir alone, into the mains alone, or into both at once. The mains are supplied directly from the pump, and in case of fire the water may be forced to any desirable height, even as much as two hundred feet. The reservoir serves simply to give pressure when the pump is not working, and also as a reserve in case of accident.

The city has located two hydrants on the diagonal corners of each block, as far as the mains extend.

The Company is still laying pipe, and next year they intend to put down several miles of pipe.

The original franchise has been amended so as to require the company to furnish water for a fountain on Marion square, and two fountains on Wilson Avenue; and also water for all hydrants that may hereafter be located throughout the city, without additional compensation.

Our Teeth.

[From the Chamber's Journal.

The charms, omens, signs, panaceas relating to the teeth constitute quite a formidable item in folk-lore. In some parts of Sussex there is a superstition that if you put on your right stocking, right shoe, and right trouser-leg before the left, you will never have toothache. To drink out of a skull taken from a graveyard; to take a tooth from such a skull, and wear it round the neck; to apply the tooth to your own living but aching tooth; to put a double nut into your pocket; to pare your finger nails and toe nails, and wrap up the parings in paper—all are charms against the toothache. If you catch a mole in a trap, cut off one of his paws, and, wear it as a charm, you will "soon see the effect," provided a right paw be used for a left tooth, and *vice versa*. When an aching tooth is extracted, mix it with salt and burn it. There is in Norfolk a custom of calling the toothache the "love pain," for which the sufferer is not entitled to any commiseration; whether he (or she) fully assents to this, may perhaps be doubted. Many other items of tooth-lore have no connection with toothache. For instance: if the teeth are set wide apart, there will be good luck and plenty of travelling for the fortunate possessor. When a tooth is drawn, if you refrain from thrusting your tongue into the cavity, the new tooth to grow in its place will be a lucky one. Lady Wentworth, in a letter written in 1713, to her son Lord Strafford, spoke of the efficacy of wolves' teeth, set in gold to assist children in cutting their teeth: "They are very lucky things; for my two first ones did dye, the other bred his very ill, and none of ye rest did, for I had one for all the rest." Bless the good lady; her grammar and her logic are about on a par, so some people assert come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are probably many. About the middle of the last century, Peter Kalm, a Swede, visited America, and wrote sensibly about what he saw. He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea and other hot beverages, and came to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. Can, till who some years ago had an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, etc., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way—that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surfaces in good working order; when the mouth is open the moisture so necessary has a tendency to dry up; the teeth lose their needful supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, tic doloureux, decay, looseness and eventual loss of teeth.

During the days of the resurrectionists or body snatchers, when graveyards were subjected to pillage for supplying anatomists with subjects for dissection, the teeth from the dead bodies formed a frequent article of sale to dentists. Sometimes graves were opened for the teeth alone, as being small and easily concealed articles. Mr. Cooper, the surgeon, relates an instance of a man feigning to look out a burial place for his wife, and thus obtaining access to the vault of a meeting house, the trap door of which he unbolted; at night he let himself down in the vault, and pocketed the front teeth of the whole of the congregation, by which he cleared fifty pounds. Mention is made of a licensed sutler or cantineer during the Peninsular war, who "drew the teeth of those who had fallen in battle, and plundered their persons. With the produce of these adventures he built a hotel at Margate. But his previous occupation being discovered, his house was avoided, and disposed of at a heavy loss." He afterwards became a dealer in dead men's teeth.

Bamboozling a Royal Gamester.—At the beginning of the century, the Prince Regent was a guest of the Duke of Bedford, at Newmarket. One night in company with many gay and dissolute comrades, the Prince repaired after dinner to the public gambling rooms, then no less accessible to all comers than the kursaals of Hamburg or the conversation-haus of Baden-Baden is to-day. The Prince played long and deep at the fascinating game of French hazard; and not until the pure rays of morning had for hours been streaming through the skylight above his head did he rise from his seat, with a flushed cheek and an angry brow. Accustomed to heavy losses, the Prince had on this particular

'Tis Five-and-Twenty Years.

Sitting upon our cottage stoop,
By autumn maples shaded,
I call'the gentle visions up
That time had nearly faded.
The evening light comes from the west,
In streams of golden glory;
So fold your head, love, on my breast,
And hear the olden story.

'Tis five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Since, hearts and hands, together,
We launch'd out our barks, between fears clear,
And all serene the weather:
With simple trust in Providence,
We set the sails upon her,
My fortune, hope and common sense,
Your dowry, love and honor.

For five-and-twenty years, my dear,
The billows lightly skimming;
One day the skies grew murk and drear,
Our eyes and spirits dimming.
How dark the night frowned o'er head,
When hope foresaw no morrow,
And we beside our first-ling dead
Drank our first cup of sorrow.

'Tis five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Yet music's in our dwelling,
The children's prattle is not drear,
About our hearthstone swelling.
God bless them all, the loving band
So glad to call you mother,
With heart to heart and hand to hand
Clinging to one another.

Though five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Where'er my arm was weary,
And scarce I knew the way to steer,
Your words were ever cheery.
When mid the tempest and the night,
With wings so newly shrinking,
Then on our way God gave us light
That kept our faith from sinking.

'Tis five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Slight change is you revealing,
But o'er my brow—you see them here—
The silver hairs are stealing.
Yet let them come, while still thy breast
Beneaths the land emotion
That nerved my arm when first we prest
Our way out on life's ocean.

Caught in his own Trap.

What a glorious thing it is to have a holiday! a little allotment of time all yourswn, upon which you need pay duty to no man living, and within the compass of which, if you be a scholar, no one can plague you about the date of the Hegira, or, fewer political significance of the Lisinian Rogations; nor any shock fall upon you, if you be a man of business, from alarming telegrams respecting the fall of Utopian Consols, or the "unhealthy depression" of the Cloudland-Atlantis Grand Central Railway. Surely there is no one living who does not appreciate such a furlough, from the fourth-form boy who overeats himself at Warwick or Kenilworth on the half yearly holiday, cramped only by the horrid reflection that work begins again next day, up to the wearied merchant-prince who follows out his doctor's prescription of "complete change of scene" by making Rome or Switzerland as like London as possible for two months every year.

Somewhat after this fashion (had I felt inclined) I might have soliloquized, as I sat looking down upon the good town of Heidelberg from the terrace of the "Molkon-Kur," —a little wooden auberge, perched upon a projecting bluff, in which a few soidisant invalids play at ouring themselves by eating the greatest possible amount of curds and whey. And, certainly, the scene before me deserved more than a passing glance. Above rose the green, sloping crest of the Konigstuhl, with all its waving woods, upon which the fading sunshine lingered lovingly; all round lay the leafy hillsides, between which, like a thread of gold, glittered the winding stream of the Neckar; immediately below me lay the quaint, old streets and tall, grim houses of the ancient little town, above which the vast red towers of the castle stood out in the glow of sunset like pillars of fire; and far out in the plain beyond, breaking with its shining curves the monotony of the vast green level, I could just discern the broad, smooth flow of the parent Rhine.

But at this moment my reflections are broken in a sufficiently unromantic way by the concussion of a huge steeple-crowned hat, which driven by the wind, ricochets off my shoulder, and is just rolling over the brow of the hill, when I spring forward and clutch'ed it. Turning to look for the owner, I find myself face to face with a quiet, pleasant-looking old gentleman in frilled shirt and black-silk stockings, the very image of the Glass Dwarf in Wilhelm Hauff's "Kaltes Herz;" evidently a the habitues make way for him.

"Many thanks, mein Herr," says the old man, as I restored his errant head-gear. "I'm not quite so supple now as I was when I took the prize at the Freyburg Volkfest, forty-three years ago, before I even thought of becoming a professor. It's only you English who can keep up your training forever."

"How did you guess that I was an Englishman?" I asked I, somewhat surprised; for, indeed, with a beard like a pard's, and a face browned by the sun of Egypt and Syria, my appearance is anything but Anglo-Saxon.

"No one but an Englishman would have caught that hat as you did," answered the professor, with a little chuckling laugh. "It's just in their nature to jump up and run after anything that passes. Ah! if you English would only employ your irrepressible energies in the cause of science, what might you not achieve? but no, you do not care to learn."

"Do you the justice to believe, Herr Professor, that the nation which produced Bacon and Newton has still some reference for science?"

"They were mighty men," replies the old gentleman, with a reverential bend of his grey head; "but I am speaking of the nation at large, not of a few exceptional celebrities. Ach Himmil! what a set they are, those English! A fine life they led me when I first began to practice medicine, down yonder in Savoy. The first thing in the morning, tiling! tiling! at my door. 'What is it?' An Englishman, who has broken his leg in trying to climb the Tufels-horn, which no one ever ascended yet.' I set the Herr Englander's leg, and leave him pretty comfortable. Not half an hour later, tiling! tiling! again. 'What now?' 'An Englishman, who has been half-drowned in swimming across the Elbe against the current for a wager.' I roll the Herr Englander in warm blankets and bring him round. Before I have well settled in my chair again, tiling! tiling! once more. 'Mein Gott! what's the matter?' 'An Englishman, who has tried to run twelve miles within the hour, because some one said he couldn't, and has broken down under the strain.' Mein Herr, I am sorry to have to say it,—but your countrymen are equally devoid of fear and of reason! There is but one man in England whom I can truly reverence, and his name is Herr Carlyle!"

"Mr. Carlyle, why, he's an old friend of mine! I saw him the last time I was in England. I'm glad you admire him."

"Did you mein Herr? did you really?" says the old man, with unmistakable interest. "Tell me all about him, I beseech you, he is a great man—worthy to have been born a German!"

"And for nearly twenty minutes we sit in judgment upon the biographer of Frederick the Great, till the strokes of seven, booming from the town below, warn the professor that it is time to be going home.

"You must come with me, Mein Herr," says he, rising from his seat, "no excuses, I beg of you. It shall never be said that Justus Weissenbart met with a friend of the Herr Carlyle without making him welcome; and, besides, I've got something to show you which, I think will interest you."

The old man's hearty manner was not to be resisted; and a quarter of an hour later I stood before the door of a tall, grim looking stone house at the corner of the Markt-Platz, the curiously carved front of which showed that it had seen more than one century. But if its outside was stern and unpromising, its inside was comfortable in the highest degree; and so I thought when I found myself seated over a substantial German supper in the professor's little snuggery, and heard the old gentleman's cheery voice bidding me "fall to and spare nothing."

While eating, I found time to glance round the room, which (save for its antique furniture and heavy cross-beams of dark oak) differed but little from the countless other laboratories that I had seen in various towns of Southern Germany; but one object arrested my attention,—a human skeleton planted upright in a corner, presenting a pistol menacingly with its fleshless hand. The professor noticed the direction of my eyes, and smiled significantly.

"That's the curiosity I was speaking of," said he, "it has a history of its own, which is worth hearing. When we have finished supper I'll tell it you."

And accordingly, as soon as our meal was ended, Herr Weissenbart settled himself comfortably in his great easy-chair, lighted an enormous German pipe, which the most seasoned "fox" in the University would have found it hard to smoke out, and began as follows:

"At the time that I bought this house, mein Herr, I had just entered upon the happiest period of my whole life. I had at length attained the modest competence for which I had long labored in vain, and could say to myself, when I sat down in my easy-chair in the evening and lit my pipe, 'Now, Justus Weissenbart, thou hast done all that the earthly and corporeal part of theo demands for its sustenance; henceforth thou art free to serve the cause of science, and it may be, even to add a little grain of knowledge to the sum of human learning.' I went to work with all earnestness. I filled my house with rare plants, rare fossils, rare minerals. I paid high for curiosities of every kind. Once I gave a handful of thalers for the carcase of a donkey which exhibited a singular malformation of the spinal column. Its dissection led me to one of the most interesting discoveries which I have ever made. Ah, Mein Herr you who are a man of amusement and adventure, cannot fathom the delight I felt in cutting up that glorious donkey! But once before in my whole life did I experience the same pleasure, and that was when I was called in, a little while after I first came here, to treat a patient whose case exhibited some very unusual and perplexing symptoms. I examined him; I reflected; the truth flashed upon me. I flung my hat on the ground, and embracing the sick man with rapture, cried out, 'I congratulate you my friend I you have revived a disease which has been unknown for the last six centuries!'"

The idea of such consolation administered to an invalid was too much for my gravity. I laughed till I was fairly exhausted; and Herr Weissenbart very good-humoredly joined in the merriment, though evidently without the least suspicion of having given any cause for it.

"Well, mein lieber Herr," he continued, "you will doubtless have remarked it as a singular law of nature that whenever a man lives all by himself, in a particularly old and shabby-looking house, he invariably acquires the reputation of being immensely rich. Perhaps my paying so high for fossils and skeletons gave some color to the myth in my case; but at any rate I was soon known in Heidelberg as 'the rich Professor Weissenbart,' and my friends began to warn me that if I did not take care I might some day chance to get robbed.

"Now, at that time I had but one servant, who had been with me many years, and was beginning to get old and feeble. Every one said that he was not enough to take care of the house by himself, and that I'd better have a younger man to help him; but I didn't like to vex poor old Johann by seeming to think him past work, so I just let things go on as they were. He was a capital servant, and did his workas well as man could do; but he had one failing. Every now and then, when the chance offered, he would "—a significant gesture of the professor's hand, as if lifting a glass to his lips, completed the sentence.

"H'm! rather a bad fault in a man upon whom the safety of the house depended," observed I.

"So I thought," answered the professor; "and more than once I doubted whether it might not be as well to take my friends' advice after all, and engage a second servant. But I kept putting it off and putting it off, till at last I got punished for my hesitation, as you shall hear.

"One night had I sent Johann out to do some marketing, and was expecting him back every minute. As a rule, whenever he went abroad he took the house-key (of which I had a duplicate) along with him; so that nobody could get in till he came back, unless I chose to let them. He was very punctual on the whole; but this time, ten—fifteen—minutes passed, and there was no sign of him. I began to fear that he might have taken a glass too much, as he sometimes did, and was just thinking of going to look after him, when all at once, I heard, far down below, a noise as if the house-door had been suddenly opened and shut again, and then a step coming up the stairs right toward my door. I have a quick ear of my own, and it struck me directly that old Johann's. I guessed at once that there had been foul play somewhere, and for a moment I thought of locking my door and calling for help through the window; but on second thoughts, I decided that it would be better to let the intruder (whoever he might be) come right up to me, and to see what he really wanted."

I looked at the professor with involuntary admiration. To hear this little, delicate, benevolent looking old gentleman talking so coolly of deliberately allowing a robber (perhaps more than one) to march right into his room at night, without stirring a step to give the alarm, simply because he "thought it better to see what he wanted,"—had a really heroic flavor about it; and I burnt eagerly forward to hear the sequel of the adventure.

"The door opened," pursued my friend, "and in came a tall, burley fellow, with a black mask on his face and a pistol in his hand. The moment he was in, he locked the door behind him, put the key in his pocket, and came forward to the table where I was sitting.

"Now, my old 'un,' said he, with a chuckle, 'we've got the house all to ourselves. Your servant is lying fast asleep under the club-room table at the Thirsty Fox. Drugged beer is a fine thing to make a man sleep sound, and he won't wake much before to-morrow morning. In the mean time, out with your money, or you're a dead man.'

"He cocked his pistol as he spoke, and levelled it at my forehead.

"You will think, mein Herr, that I must have been frightened; but strange as it may seem, I was not. Had I met this man in the street, or out in the open country, he would have been on his own ground; but here, within the walls of my laboratory, he was on mine. He came to me in the guise of a new experiment, and I felt him in my power. Before he had done speaking, I tried him in my own mind, condemned him, and sentenced him to death."

Soft and pleasant as the old man's voice was, there was a hard metallic ring in it just then, and an ominous compression of the small delicate mouth, which showed me, for the first time, what this quiet good-humored scholar might be capable of doing. In truth the cruelty of passion or revenge is as nothing to that of science. Parrhasius crucifying his slave in order to gain a more vivid idea of the sufferings which he painted,—Michael Angelo studying with cool analytical keenness the loathsome minutiæ of the plague hospital —Dr. Le Cat keeping horses and dogs alive for weeks under his scalpel, only to inflict upon them more varied and complicated tortues, such examples are terribly suggestive, and I could not help thinking that, had I been a robber, I should have been very loth to entrust myself to the tender mercies of my friend the professor, supposing his power of destruction to be commensurate with his will. After a pause, he resumed:—

"'Well, I can't resist you,' said I to the robber, assuming a look of terror such as I had not worn since I went up for my first examination as a candidate at Jena. 'I'll give you all I have, and when you have taken it, I hope you'll be satisfied and do me no further injury.'

"'Oh, I'll be satisfied when I touch the money, never fear, old boy,' answered he with a laugh. "Come, out with it, quick."

"'It's in that bureau yonder,' replied I, throwing a key on the table; 'help yourself.'

"I need not tell you, mein Herr, that in the whole bureau there was not a single *pfennig*; but he went towards it to unlock it, which was all I wanted."

"Ah, you wanted to get a chance of sticking him from behind, I suppose?" said I, secretly marvelling at the strategic ability of this pacific man of letters.

"Mein lieber Herr," returned the professor, with an air of grand contempt, suggestive of Socrates "setting down" Protagoras, "science does not fight with such coarse material means as those. I have told you that I regarded this man in the light of an experiment, and I acted accordingly. If you wish to know what was my real object in sending him to the bureau, step forward and press your heel upon that little knob in the floor."

I obeyed, and was not a little startled when a good square yard of the flooring immediately in front of the bureau gave way with a loud whirring noise, disclosing a black chasm of unknown depth, from which arose the hoarse gurgle of running water.

"Why, you don't mean to say"—faltered I, glancing from the ghastly abyss below to the benevolent face of the savant, which looked milder and more benevolent than ever.

"Precisely so," answered the professor with a genial smile, and rubbing his little fat hands gleefully. "That's the Neckar which you hear grumbling down yonder, but there was a good yard of dry pavement beside it for him to fall upon, and it sufficed." Unhappily, the fall necessarily occasioned certain injuries to his anatomical structure, which, however, my humble knowledge of surgery has, as you see, enabled me to repair." (And he pointed to the pistol-bearing skeleton with a complacent air.) "Why do you look so shocked, my friend? it was a fair trial of skill against strength. He, the man of brute force, attempted to entrap me, the man of science—and he was caught in his own trap. Fill your glass, my friend," said the professor enthusiastically: "fill your glass, and let us drink to the great scientific movement which has made Europe the first quarter of the world, and Germany the first country in Europe!"

I filled my glass, though I did not drink, but made some excuse and gladly left the house.

"Courtin's Hot in Nebrasky."

A good Western story is better than any other order of story as yet invented, and the following, with the expressive title, "Courtin's Hot," which we find in Western Correspondence of the Syracuse *Standard*, is one of the best:

A party of us were duck hunting the other day on the Missouri bottoms. Night overtook us almost before we were aware of it, and we were obliged to seek lodging at the first dwelling we could find. It was a small, one-story structure of three rooms, and occupied by a family of six—father, mother, daughter and three sons. The sons were all unmarried—and from the calls that were made afterward we judge the daughter was unmarried also. We hadn't been in the house five minutes when some kind of a vehicle drove up and two young men were ushered into the parlor. Straightway the mother and daughter held a whispered consultation which closed with an invitation to the sittin' room for supper. It was evident the young men callers had been to tea, as they staid in the parlor with "sweet sixteen." Scarcely had we taken our seats at the table when a howl from the dogs out doors announced another comer. He seemed to avoid the front door, and knocked at that where our party was just sitting to supper. The mother rose to answer the summons, when we were surprised by the daughter opening the parlor door, and rushing for with "Don't git up, mother! It's one of my fellows! Come in, Jim, how do you do?"

And Jim entered in response to the cheery salutation. He made himself as comfortable as possible till we had finished supper, when another whispered conversation proved that the "parlor is full as if ort to be," which was whispered by Miss in response to some motherly suggestion. The old gentleman solved the question by inviting us into the kitchen to smoke. It was evident Jim didn't smoke, for he remained in the sitting room. We should have doubtless enjoyed a quiet cigar had not the old lady opened the back door, and shouted at the top of her voice: "Come round here to the back door!"

It was another young man, and we fancied he looked as if he had come rather late. Two young men within the parlor, one in the sitting room and one in the kitchen. What should be done? The courting business was getting hot! There was another talk between mother and daughter. It was evident their devices had been exhausted. The old gentleman was called into the corner. He settled the question with a whisper:

"I'll be damned if I'll move again till the sitting room is full!"

Into the sitting room went number four and we smoked. It was fully ten minutes before the next disturbers came, and they entered the kitchen with the air of old acquaintances. We looked anxiously at the host. Taking his pipe from his mouth, a single sentence relieved us:

"Them's the widowers! Stick!"

The next half the girl must have been kept busy. The widowers certainly had a third of her time. It was nine o'clock. We wished to go to bed, and the only bed we had discovered was in the parlor. The old gentleman divined our wishes, and said:

"I am sorry, gentlemen, but this is one of the regular courtin nights! Them two fellers in the parlor never leave before midnight, and the widowers allus stay all night. And that ain't the worst of it! Dan 'll be here at 10 o'clock! I and the boys allus sleep in the haystack Friday nights. Yer welcome to that!"

The parlor, sitting room and kitchen full, we retreated to the haystack. In response to a question on the point, the old gentleman said that—

"Friday nights it's purty bad, but on Sunday it's wuss. Last Sunday night there was ten on 'em, and the girl is gettin' more and more partickler. The more on 'em she gets, the more she wants!"

On the haystack, with a stiff breeze driving away the musquitoes, we heard Dan drive up. One of the last remarks of the old man before he fell asleep was.

"Yes, gentlemen, courtin's hot in Nebrasky!"

And we believed him.

How Mosquitoes Bite.—The mosquito has a probosis like an elephant, only not so large. It will, however, look nearly as large under a good microscope. He cannot do as many handy things with it as the elephant can with his, but he can cause a good deal of annoyance in a small way with it. It is hardly the thing to say that the mosquito bites us, for he has no teeth. The microscope reveals the fact that he carries a pair of scissors inside of his probosis—the neatest and sharpest little cutting tools you ever saw. He gets his living by these. They are two delicate blades, and are placed alongside each other. When he is ready to make a meal off of us, he first buzzes around with those beautiful wings and sings a pleasant little song. If we let him quietly settle down, he picks out a place on our skin which is just to his liking. He is very delicate about it. When he gets ready he puts his probosis down, flashes the little scissors out, and makes a neat cut, so that he can suck the blood out. Then he drinks as much blood as he wants, and is done his dinner. But he does not leave yet. He is going to pay his bill. He has taken our blood, and he will leave us something in exchange for it. With all his faults, he is an honest little fellow—after his fashion. He has the pay in his pocket, ready to squeeze out before he goes. It is poison, but that makes no difference to him. It is the best he has to give us. His poison pocket is at the head of his proboscis, and at the lower end of his proboscis he has another little pocket, into which he puts poison enough for one dose. This poison is very powerful. A very little makes the place where the mosquito bites very sore. After he has sucked our blood he puts the drop of poison into the place he took the blood from. It is not the bite or cut that the mosquito makes that hurts us, but the dropping of this powerful poison into our flesh. If this mosquito was large enough to give a powerful dose of this poison it would be bad for us. If he were as big as a kitten, and his poison as strong in proportion, a bite from him would kill us.

The First Smoker.—Every one knows that tobacco was first brought into repute in England by Sir Walter Raleigh. At first he smoked in private, not wishing it to become common; but setting one day absorbed in meditation, with a pipe in his mouth, he ordered to his servant to bring him a mug of beer. The fellow, as soon as he entered the room, was seized with terror, threw the contents of the mug into Sir Walter's face, and running down stairs, brawled out, "Fire! fire! help! Sir Walter has studied till his head is on fire, and the smoke is bursting out of his mouth and nose!"

The Bavarian Government has resolved for the present to abandon its project of introducing the English postoffice savings bank system into the country on the ground of its great complexity, the officials not being competent in many places to undertake the business. It is, however, intended at a later time to give the system a fair trial in Bavaria.

PICKINGS.

The *Daily Derrick* is a new paper in Oil City. We hope it will "elevate" the tone of journalism.

A Sioux City belle has $18,000 in the bank. Young men are emigrating to that city in perfect droves.

Certain church members of St. Joseph, Michigan, protest unreasonably against others playing draw poker in "meeting".

A woman at a revival meeting in Ohio said she found her jewelry was dragging her down to hell, and so gave it all to a young sister.

There are in California 120,000 school children, 80,000 of whom attend the public schools. Nearly a million and a half of dollars are expended annually for education.

A stone marked "D. B, 1775," supposed to be a relic of Daniel Boone, was recently unearthed in Robertson county, Kentucky. More likely it was the relic of a dead beat.

George Henderson, living near Paynesville, Mo., gathered from one apple tree this year, 55,000 apples, which made 45 bushels. One apple from this prolific tree weighed 21¾ ounces.

An Illinois lover closed his letter to his lady sentimentally as follows: "My best loved one, I chewed the postage stamp on your last letter all to thunder, because I knew you licked it on."

The young lady who has been three years engaged to a naval officer and has written to him every day, begins to look upon it as a great waste of paper, stamps and time. We should think so.

A citizen of Montreal has been sentenced to pay $6 and costs, or go to jail for thirty days, for refusing to tell the census enumerator the ages of his unmarried daughters. The girls advised the old gentleman to go to jail.

The Connecticut mind takes to economy very naturally. An old lady living in the Nutmeg State has tabood candles and taken to gas on this ground; she says gas is hardly half a cent a foot, while candles are five cents a foot.

The Connersville (Ind.) *Times* tells of an old rail splitter in that county who put a quietus upon a young man who chaffed him about his bald head, in these words: "Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to sell."

An old Scotch mondicant, with bonnet in hand, appealed to a clergyman for a bit of charity. The minister put a piece of silver into his hand. "Thank ye, sir; oh, thank ye! I'll gie ye an afternoon's hearing for this ane o' thae days."

A Western judge found himself one night at a wayside inn of limited accommodations, and when retiring he was obliged to take as a bedfellow an Irish fellow traveler. The judge, desirous of impressing Pat with the honor conferred upon him by the association, said: "Pat, you would have lived in the old country a long while before you would have slept with a judge." "Yis, your honor, and you would have lived in the ould countbry a long while before you would have been a judge."

Swamp Lands.

A petition headed Repeal, Repeal! of which the following is a copy, is being circulated by Samuel Colver, who intends making a canvass of the State:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Oregon, would respectfully represent that, under color of declarative pretense, in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved March 12th, 1860, the Legislature of the State of Oregon, at its last session, passed an Act providing for the selection and sale of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands belonging to the State of Oregon; and that under the provisions of the said Act of the Legislature, land speculators, members of the Legislature and their confriers made out, prior to the passage of said Act, filings to cover nearly all the lands claimed to be of the character denominated Swamp and Overflowed Lands; thereby creating a monopoly to the great injury of landless and laboring citizens; and further by act of the Commissioner appointed to make the selections of and Homestead settlers are being, deprived of their just rights, in direct violation of the spirit of said Act of Congress, and in opposition to the genius of Republican institutions.

The greater part of the lands thus claimed are made valuable only on account of the Overflow, thereby producing the finest of hay lands, without which large districts of country would be rendered wholly unfit for settlement.

Therefore, believing that the grant of Congress has lapsed, and the subject matter fallen under the direct power and control of Congress, we respectfully ask for such legislation as will secure to actual settlers, in limited quantities, under the provisions of the Homestead and Pre-emption Rights, all lands that are of sufficient value to justify such settlements.

Energy or Will.—It is energy of will that is the soul of the intellect; wherever it is, there is life; where it is not, all is dullness and despondency and desolation. People who have no experience of it imagine that it is destructive to the nerves, exhaustive of the animal spirits; that it aggravates the wear and tear of life excessively. But this is an idle notion, as idle as the habits and humors of those who entertain it. We leave it to any man who knows its real effect, to strike the balance—to compare the exhaustion of an indolent day with that of an active one; to say in which of the two cases the subject is in better heart for work and fitter to undergo it.

Whatever we may be about, one thing, we believe, is certain, that if the spirits are spent by energy they are utterly wasted by idleness; at worst, energy can only end in relaxation—it is superior to it for a while, and possibly at last may fall into it; whereas, idleness is actual relaxation from first to last and can be nothing else. But even this view, favorable as it is, is yet not favorable to be just. The fact is, that violence is not necessary to energy any more than tyranny is to kingship; on the contrary, it is the greatest energy that does the most work.

Energy, literally from the Greek, means inward workingness; the blooming of the flower is energy the increase of fruit is energy, the growth of the body is energy; yet, in all these there is no violence; the efficacy is not destructive, but vital; without it the whole frame must fall at once into corruption, with it instead of corruption, we have life. But this, it may be said, is a refinement. It may be so, but it is true in fact, nevertheless. The gainsayer will find it difficult to produce anything from the subject of surer or more central truth.

Scott's Literary Courage.—The literary courage of Scott, and his conceded indifference to fame for its own sake, is well illustrated in his reply to a dear friend, who after the success of "Marmion," cautioned him against attempting the "Lady of the Lake."

"Do not be rash," she said, "you are already popular, more so perhaps than you yourself will believe, or than even I or any other friends can fairly allow to your merit. You stand high, do not rashly attempt to stand higher, and incur the risk of a fall; for, depend upon it, a favorite will not be permitted to stumble with impunity."

To which Scott replied in the words of Montrose:

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his desert are small,
Who fears to put it to the touch
To win or lose it all.

"If I fail," he continued, "it is a sign that I ought never to have succeeded, and I will write prose for life; you shall see no change in my temper, nor will I eat a single meal the less."

Yet he felt the excellent judgment of the true and friendly warning.

He was glad of his fame, enjoyed it simply and naturally, was healthily, not inordinately proud of it. He made use of it. It brought him acquaintances, associations, and facilities that he greatly desired. He made much money with it, and generous use of his money; but depended not upon his fame for any deep comfort or lasting joy, and never forgot instability, its way of forsaking merit for liddesert, of passing from any possessor at any time, asking no leave for its erranteless.—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

GENERALITIES.

Secrecy is the chastity of friendship.

Never let your honest convictions be laughed down.

A clear conscience is the best companion a man can have.

I was William Penn who said, "form is good but not formality."

Better it is to be careful to live well than desirous to live long.

If as many people gave money as advice, poverty would soon be unknown.

Nothing is more contrary to the spirit of charity than rash and hasty censures.

We enjoy ourselves only in our work, our doing, and our best doing is our best enjoyment.

Despise a man, and you become one of the kind you would make him; love him and you lift him into yours.

Whately alludes to the folly of men who unmask their battery hastily, and then think of loading their guns.

There are persons who would lie prostrate on the ground, if their vanity or their pride did not hold them up.

A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose, to a life beyond life.

Exalted imagination may work miracles; but it is only when we immolate self to principle that we are truly virtuous.

The pews of our churches ought to rest on pivots, so that the occupants can see who comes in without straining their necks.

A mind full of piety and knowledge is always rich; it is a bank that never fails; it yields a perpetual dividend of happiness.

You have only a day to spend upon earth; act in such a way that you may spend it in peace, it is necessary to put up with many things.

An editor who was asked to respond to the toast of "Woman," declined on the grounds that woman was abundantly able to speak for herself.

A true religious instinct never deprived man of one single joy; mournful faces and a sombre aspect are the conventional affections of the weak-minded.

Youthful minds, like the pliant wax, are susceptible of the most lasting impressions; and the good or evils bias they then receive is seldom if ever eradicated.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in a constant repair.

There is nothing more pleasant or more instructive than to compare experience with expectation, or to register from time to time the difference between idea and reality.

Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last; and the heart which seeks but for another heart to make it happy will never seek in vain.

A cynical man says the reason women are so fond of writing letters is that they rejoice in the opportunity of saying all they wish without the possibility of an interruption.

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

Happiness and joy are inevitable consequences of virtuous actions, and these are the only substantial benefits of life. Ill-gotten pleasure are void of that vitality which is necessary to make them lasting.

A feminine child of this world, no doubt wise in her generation, naively says: "I never dress much for the play, because everyone is looking at the stage, but no one is more particular about their dress at church."

If you devote your time to study, you will avoid all the irksomeness of this life, nor will you long for the approach of night, being tired of the day; nor will you be a burden to yourself, nor your society insupportable to others.

No man is so foolish but he may give another good counsel sometimes, and no man so wise but he may easily err, if he take no other counsel than his own. He that is his own master has a fool for his master.

No one loves to tell a tale of scandal but to him or her who loves to hear it. Learn to rebuke and silence the detracting tongue by refusing to hear. Never let the undertaker use your ear in which to dig the grave of another's good name.

A writer says that more than 150,000 acres of the best timber in America are cut every year to supply the demand for railway sleepers alone. In a single year the locomotives in the United States consume $60,000,000 worth of wood.

A letter from Boon tells a story of a German general who, on inspecting his troops, not long ago, addressed them thus: "Now, my children we can once more get seriously to work. The pastime of war is at an end, and drill must go on regularly as heretofore."

No man is better save as he pays the price of his improvement. No man is better by living on spontaneous emotion. No man is better who does not fight in a battle that has a victory in it which crowns him with the merit and virtue of winning it.

We are born in hope; we pass our childhood in hope; we are governed by hope through the whole course of our lives; and in our last moments hope is flattering us, and not till the beating of our heart shall cease will its benign influence leave us.

Good wives are better conservators of the public peace and morality than policemen, magistrates, prisons, statutes, and all the terrors of the law. Let a man be thus home anchored, and have an interest in a house and lot, and except he is radically bad, he becomes a self-appointed guardian of the peace and of public morals.

Among the Sunday school children of a certain church was a poor little fellow. He could not tell the number of the house in which he lived, and was charged when he next came to school to bring it. The next time he appeared he was asked if he had brought the number. "No, sir," said he, "it was nailed on the door so tight I couldn't get it off."

It is believed that the United States Treasury will receive from customs at New York, in the twelve weeks ending December 1, not less than $50,000,000, while the intermediate gold interest, in November, will be only $22,250,000—showing an addition to the present stock of gold on hand of $27,750,000, thus aggregating the coin in the Treasury at that time to the amount of $107,750,000.

A new fashion of long pointed collars prevails in a section of the oil regions, and "all the boys" wear them. A local chronicler reports that "one of these chaps stepped on his collar yesterday and tripped himself up, and was only able to navigate after a friend had unbuttoned his collar and inverted it, though he will have to be fed with a step ladder and shovel until the fashion changes."

A Versatile Politician.—Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, in a recent speech, spoke as follows in regard to his recent change of politics:

A good deal has been said about my returning to the Republican party. I do not feel that I ever was out of that party. I may have got one leg over the traces, but I was in the harness all the while. (Great laughter.) If there was any crime in kicking that leg out of the traces, my defence will have to be that of the boy who went fishing on Sunday. A preacher saw him sitting on the river's bank. "My son," said he, "don't you know you are committing a great sin to fish on the Sabbath day?" "Well" said the boy, "it can't be no great sin, for I hain't kotched nuthin." (Uproarious laughter.) I ran upon the platform of Ignatius Donnelly. I still regard it as a good, sound, substantial platform, but there isn't enough to make a party out of. (Tumultuous applause.) In fact, my friends, I found that the temperature was increasing at the rate of one degree for every fifty-four feet I descended. It got so hot I concluded I was going to the d l. (Laughter.) Now I don't think a man ought to go to the d l. So I took the back track. I came up like a half-drowned gopher. (Tremendous laughter.)

A City Boy's Letter from the Country.—*Dear Jimmy:* Ask your mother to bring you up here right off. It is gay. There's fishing here, and lots of worms to catch 'em with. You stick the hook in them and they wriggle bully. Fishin's funnier when you don't catch the hook in the seat of your pantaloons, so you can't sit down and can't fish all the way home. I did that the other day, and Mr. Jenkyns, cousin Laura's beau, ask't me if I was a sole or a heel. Suppose he thot he was going to be funny, but I didn't see it. Bimeby I saw him cut a piece out of cousin Laura's hair, where her hook caught, and kiss it, like a great baby, and put it in his pocket. So I told on 'em at tea, and everybody laft. They have cows here, and I go to see them milked. They don't pump it out with their tails, like you and I thought they did, but they squeze it out of a bag that come on purpose, I suppose. I milked the other night. It was very hard to squeze, and it would not go into the pail. Some went into my eyes, and the rest up my sleeve. I don't like milking. I don't like turkey cocks neither. They ruffle themselves up and run at you. They are phercious birds and disagreeable to live with. Chickens are nicer. We eat 'em. They put them under a "barl" at night, and Bill and I kill them in the morning. We have bully fun wringing their neck. You'd better come here right off, and bring a shot gun, for there are bears here—anyhow we saw a fox—and candy, because we can't get any here, and a pop-gun, and some bows and arrows and things. Perhaps we can shoot a deer. I think Mr. Jenkyns is a blamed fool. He makes me believe he found a deer's track the other day, and when I looked at it, it was only the mark of cousin Laura's boot. I don't see what makes him so happy about girls. We won't, will we? I'd be ashamed. I am going to ride old Sam to-morrow. He's a horse. You ride him bare-back, and its very hard to stick on, he feels so squirmy. Give my love to all the boys, and tell them I'm having a bully time, and I hate old Jenkyns. No more at present from Yours truly, ROBBIE.

The Curse of Woman Suffrage.—When women are cursed with their granted prayer, the hardest lot will fall to those whose lot is hardest now. It is the workingwoman for whom all is asked; but it is the workingwoman on whom the sword will be turned. She is the unbefriended, or the insufficiently befriended. Workingwomen are chiefly those whose male relatives are unable or unwilling to support them. The loving and beloved wife, the "petted and carossed daughter" of the strong and successful man will be scarcely conscious of any change. In her well-guarded home it matters little to her whether she is loved by law or grace. But the unguarded woman must fight her fight with the same real and relative disability as now; but with an assumed, a legal equality, which precludes privilege, though it cannot disarm fate. While she has no vote, no defined power, her position is a constant appeal to chivalry, a constant rebuke to brutality. When she has seized the suffrage her brutal employer and the not too gentle by-standers will not fail to say: "Now you have got your long sought equality, make the most of it. Ask no favors, and look out for yourself." Alas! but women are women still. Change thy laws, thy state is still the same. Good men will be good, but the bad and selfish will have no cloak for their sin. With women somewhat deferred to, with greed somewhat held in leash by shame, the life of the weak woman is hard enough. Is it likely to be easier when she has dismissed the disadvantages of sex, challenged her foes to combat, and dulled the swords of her defenders.—*Gail Hamilton, in the Independent.*

Mysteries Explained.—A chap up at Hutchinson, in Minnesota, has enlarged ideas of the divine economy, "fate, freewill, foreknowledge," etc. In answering a neighbor's attacks upon the way Almighty wisdom manages things, this philosopher said, (we quote from a letter in the New York *Standard:*)

"It's my idea that the Lord knows everything, and that He does all these things for a wise purpose. Now it looks kind of hard that folks should die as they do, but it's only one way after all. There is such an order as this, and when He sees that our world gets too full He just sends the cholera or small-pox or some such thing and kills off a lot—that is, they seem to us to die—but He don't destroy 'em after all. He just *shifts* 'em from one planet to another, and keeps up a balance."

The Dominie Flogged.—Hoged clergymen will color their silver locks, it only proves that they have erroneous notions of the picturesque, nothing being better for the father of a flock than a "frosty pow." At the late meeting of the Baptist Association at Oneida, a shepherd with raven hair and beard, who was known to be pretty well advanced into the vale of years, proposed a resolution deprecating the use of tobacco. He was countered at once by a reverend devotee of the Indian weed, who begged leave to offer a resolution against hair dye. It is not stated how the matter was settled, nor is it a matter of much consequence. It isn't treating ministers of the gospel fairly to expect them to be perfect.

A youth in Iowa who has a turn for practical joking recently tried to impose upon an honest lager-beer vender by leading a mule into his saloon, and taking him up to the bar as if for a drink. Mynheer looked steadily at the pair for a few moments as if collecting his stray wits, and then broke out as follows: "See here, Vynce, I know vat dis is here. He look like you; you may be one family, as you call it; but if you ever bring dat young brudder here again, I will alnist tell your old fadder jackass of you both! Now you shust go long mit yourself." The young man and the mule went along.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.

By order of M. E. H. P.

Hassalo Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of POST COMMANDER.

Multnomah Tribe No. 2, I. O. R. M. holds regular Councils every Tuesday evening at the Eighth Ban, at Oregon Wigwam, in Parrish's building, corner Washington and Front Streets.

my6dtf By order of THOS SACHEM.

Samaritan Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meeting of Morning Grove, No. 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, in Druid's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Groves and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend. L. J. BULLARD, N. A.
H. L. Manners, R. S. my9dtf

Harmony Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.
fe21dtf

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